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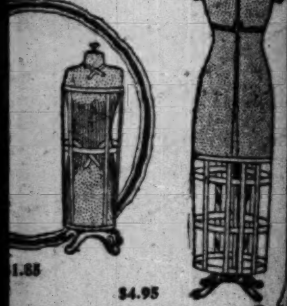
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Established fact. We herewith  
the result of the closest study  
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Knives for skirt fitting. Have  
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RAY-DEE



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Porcelain  
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cream Pitches, tall and squat, 6c.  
Lunch Plates, 3c. Regularly  
or Vegetable Dishes, 25c. Reg-  
Shape Soup Plates, 4c. reg-  
Glass Meat Platter, 9c.  
Vegetable Dishes, 9c. Oblong, 8c.  
Basin.

This Paper Consists of Two  
Sections—SECTION ONE.  
CIRCULATION  
Over 500,000 Sunday.  
Over 300,000 Daily.

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 15. C

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

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AND SUBURBS, TWO CENTS.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

## 1,500 IDLE RIOT AROUND HULL HOUSE

### OLSON TO RUN WITH FUSION ENDORSEMENT

Waits Only for Approval by  
Moose and Independ-  
ents Today.

ON THE G. O. P. TICKET.

Chief Justice Harry Olson will be a Republican primary candidate for mayor. He will be endorsed formally at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the joint conference committee representing the Republican, Progressive, and Independent political organizations which have been holding the majority situation.

His announcement of candidacy is expected to be made as soon as this action is taken.

Statement by Olson.

Judge Olson disposed of the lying rumor sent through the city yesterday morning, that serious question existed as to his position, by this statement, made last night to THE TRIBUNE:

"If the action of the committee from the Republican wards taken Saturday afternoon is ratified at the meeting of the conference committee representing the Progressive party and the Independent organization, there is no reason, as far as I am concerned, for withholding my consent."

There is no question about the action of the conference committee to be held at the Union League club. Any doubt that might have existed was dispelled by the recognized leaders of the Progressive and Independent forces, represented in the joint conference committee.

Merriam to Support Judge.

Ald. Charles E. Merriam, who has been considered all along as a possible independent contender, reiterated his desire and intention of supporting Judge Olson to the extent of his ability, disclaiming any intention of entering the contest as an independent.

Raymond E. Ashcraft, a member of the neopatriotic committee, made a flat-footed declaration for Judge Olson. County Chairman M. J. Dempsey, for the Progressive party, backed up by an equally strong statement from Harold L. Ickes, went on record for Judge Olson.

Republican ward organizations all over town gave their endorsement to the action taken by the seventeen ward committees who placed Judge Olson in the running and in political circles generally the Olson candidacy was accepted as good as announced, requiring only the finishing touches and the flat declaration from the candidate himself.

Politicians figured the amalgamation of the allied interests behind Judge Olson had assumed the utmost significance from a local, state, and national political viewpoint, as the substantial development of a feeling of getting together starting with the 1914 election results.

Thompson Assails Foes.

William Hale Thompson in a hot statement reiterated his prior declaration that the "machine" had been walked in its effort to subvert the principles of the direct primary law and indicated his complete preparation to go against the Olson combination as an untrammeled Republican.

Nothing was heard from the Kavanaugh and Brentano camps. Judge Brentano, according to north side political experts, has no desire or inclination to enter the primary race. His name was put into the caucus Saturday, it is asserted, as a rallying spot for the four committeemen allied with Edward J. Brundage.

It is possible, but not probable, that primary petitions will be filed for Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, according to men who say they know something about Judge Kavanaugh's intentions. The last word from Judge Kavanaugh just before he turned up the telephone receiver Saturday night was that he might have something to say "next week," which would mean this week.

Olson & O. P. Organization Tonight

Republican organization leaders allied with the Olson forces are preparing to perfect an organization for Judge Olson at once, headed by David L. Matchett, chairman of the county committee. They may set this under way tonight.

Primary petitions for Judge Olson are to be started tomorrow morning. It was learned, fewer than 1,000 names will be required to place Judge Olson's name on the Republican ballot. The first day for filing is Saturday morning.

Any doubt as to the character of reception of the Olson candidacy by the Progressive and Independent leaders was removed by these statements made at night to THE TRIBUNE:

"I believe a large majority of the Pro-

### WHAT OUR AMERICAN WOMEN WILL BE KNITTING BEFORE MANY WEEKS.

(Copyright, 1915, By John T. McCutcheon.)



### TO AID BROTHER SAYS HE KILLED

#### Edward Planowski Confesses Only After Witnesses Clear Him of Crime.

For several hours yesterday a man shouldered the blame for killing another in order to save a brother who has a wife and family. It was only when witnesses to the shooting testified to the man's innocence that he admitted his brother was the slayer.

When the Hinman street police, in answer to a riot call, drove up in front of the saloon of Edward Planowski at 1715 Eighteenth street the body of Frank Kabas of 1005 South Wood street lay outside. There was a bullet wound through his heart.

Saloonkeeper Says He Did It.

Planowski, who was found in the saloon, confessed he had shot Kabas when Kabas attacked him with a brick. He said he had given the revolver to his brother, Frank, who lives at 1622 Twentieth street with his wife and four children.

Edward Planowski struck to his story when questioned by Lieut. Charles Johnson at the station and was locked up, while detectives went out to round up witnesses to the shooting. Four were found. They told the police Frank Planowski and not the saloonkeeper had fired the shot. The saloonkeeper was confronted by the witnesses and confessed.

"I wanted to save Jim because he's married, and I have nobody to look out for but myself," said Planowski. "Kabas and several other men came into the saloon today and started to make trouble. They jumped on both of us. After dinner Jim and I dropped into a saloon at 1705 Eighteenth street and these same fellows were in there. They started quarreling again. We went outside and they jumped on us."

"Just Shot a Man."

William Rohn of 130 West Huron street walked unconcernedly into the office of Lieut. William Fitzgerald at the Chicago avenue station at night and said:

"I've just shot a man in my home. He's lying on the kitchen floor, and I don't know whether he's dead or not."

Rohn said his victim was Joseph Langan of 117 West Huron street, a fireman with engine company 11.

He said Langan appeared at his home and accused him of stealing his wife. In the argument Rohn asserts Langan attacked him and shot him. The detectives traced a trail of blood from Rohn's kitchen to the Langan home, where they found Langan with his head lying on the lap of his mother, who was bandaging his wound before he died.

### THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity—Fair Monday, probably increasing cloudiness Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate, variable winds.

For Illinois—Fair in the north and cloudy in the southern portion Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate, northwest wind, becoming variable.

Sunrise, 7:14; sunset, 4:47. Moonset, 8:30 p. m.

### TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 5 a. m. Sunday, 32.  
Minimum, 2 a. m. Monday, 22.  
3 a. m., 23; 11 a. m., 26; 7 p. m., 24.  
4 a. m., 21; Noon, 29; 8 p. m., 23.  
5 a. m., 20; 1 p. m., 30; 10 p. m., 22.  
6 a. m., 20; 2 p. m., 30; 11 p. m., 22.  
7 a. m., 27; 3 p. m., 24; 11 p. m., 23.  
8 a. m., 27; 4 p. m., 26; Midnight, 23.  
9 a. m., 26; 5 p. m., 24; 1 a. m., 23.  
10 a. m., 26; 6 p. m., 23; 2 a. m., 22.  
Mean temperature, 27; normal for the day, 28.5.  
Excess since Jan. 1, 111.  
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .02.  
Deficiency since Jan. 1, 32.1 in.

### SHIPPERS' ADVICES.

Special Forecast for Shipments Within Radius of 500 Miles.

Prepare shipments to reach destinations by Tuesday night for temperatures as follows:

North and northwest, zero to 15 above; south and east, 15 to 20 above.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Port. ST. LOUIS. New York. CALABRIA. New York.

### PICKS CHURCH IN WHICH TO SHOOT GIRL WHO JILTED HIM

Peoria Man's Action Causes Panic in Edifice—Young Woman May Die—Slayer Is a Suicide.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 17.—Just after the opening prayer at the evening services in the Church of God, Frederick C. Erdman, sweetheart of a side door at his former residence, Hattie Gault, in a fit of jealousy, which probably will prove fatal.

The entire congregation was thrown into a panic and there was a rush for the doors. Several of the audience fell to the floor and were trampled on.

Erdman boarded a freight train and made his way to the south end of the city, where he took poison, and turned the gun upon himself. He died within two hours.

Miss Gault, who is 27 years old, is the daughter of a retired farmer. She is said to have jilted Erdman and received the attentions of a rival.

Erdman tonight pleaded with the girl to take him back and was refused. She entered the church and took a seat near the front. Erdman waited until the services started, then opened a side door, directly behind Miss Gault, and shot his victim in the back.

### PRESIDENT NOW A GRANDFATHER

#### Mrs. Sayre, Wilson's Second Daughter, Bears Son in White House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—A son was born at the White House today to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, President Wilson's second daughter. Mrs. Sayre and the child were reported to be doing well.

The child was born at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, but the fact was not formally announced until 6 o'clock, when Secretary Tammity gave out the following statement:

"Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, states that at 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Sayre gave birth to a fine boy. Everything went perfectly and both are doing well."

### President's First Grandchild.

The boy weighed seven and a half pounds. He announced his arrival by a series of cries.

President Wilson made no effort to conceal his joy when informed that the child was a boy and that Mrs. Sayre was well. His face was wreathed in smiles for hours afterwards. It was his first grandchild and the president had no sons of his own. A name had not been selected tonight, but it was expected that the child would be named for his grandfather.

### Christening Expected Soon.

The christening is expected to be held in the White House before the return of Mrs. Sayre to her home in Williamstown. Congratulations poured into the White House tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were married at the White House Nov. 25, 1913. After a honeymoon in Europe they went to Williamstown to make their home. Mrs. Sayre has been visiting at the White House since Christmas.

### CELLULOID COMB; BABY DEAD

Catches Fire from Stove and Little Girl Is Burned Fatally Before Flames Can Be Extinguished.

A celluloid comb caused the death yesterday of Mary Mayer, 15 months old, of 5628 South Marshfield avenue. The child was playing with the comb in front of the stove. It ignited and set fire to her clothing. She was burned severely before her mother, Mrs. Anna Mayer, was able to wrap her in a blanket and call for help. She died in less than twenty-four hours afterward. Despite medical efforts to save her.

### KAISER LAUDS MEN WHO WON AT SOISSONS

#### Decorates Two Generals Who Beat Back the French on River.

### CLAIM FURTHER GAINS.

### War News of Last 24 Hours

### KAISER decorates on field of battle two generals who defeated French at Soissons.

RUSSIANS storm southern Carpathian pass and push into Austrian province of Transylvania. Russians and Germans deal successes in Poland.

TURK plot to force Persia into war against czar by assassination of envoys of allies at Tehran is foiled. Russians deal stinging blow to Turks in Caucasus battle.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—Emperor William, who watched the battle north of Soissons, in which the French were driven back across the river Aisne, decorated on the field Gen. Von Lochow and Lieut. Gen. Wismar, who commanded the victorious troops. On Gen. Von Lochow he bestowed the Order of Merit and on Lieut. Gen. Wismar a commandership of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

According to the German accounts of the fighting, the French, during the last month, had occupied in the region of Soissons a network of trenches on the right bank of the Aisne which extended far to the north. On Jan. 7 the French began a heavy bombardment, in which the Germans suffered severely, some of their trenches being wrecked and their machine guns buried.

### French Attack Beaten Back.

The following day the French attacked and penetrated into the German trenches, from which they could not be driven. Heavy fighting, man against man, followed day and night until Jan. 11, the Turks battling bravely with rifle, bayonet, and knife. On the 12th the Germans began a counter attack and the French were driven from the German trenches and also their own and were chased from the heights. Then they occupied fresh positions, half way down the slope.

The French, expecting further German attacks on their left, sent reinforcements to that wing. The Germans, however, attacked on the center and right, the French being taken by surprise. Within three minutes the Germans captured the first line of trenches, and that afternoon the entire border of the plateau was in German hands.

### German Official Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The following official statement was issued here this afternoon:

"On both sides flanks have taken place on the 12th in Flanders. Near Nieuport, east of Arras, we blew up a factory building and took some prisoners."

"We made some progress in the Argonne, but heavy rains have hampered operations along the entire front."

"About four weeks ago the order for a general attack which had been decided upon by the French authorities in December was given. The attack brought the enemy no success worthy of mention."

"The losses of the enemy during this period, counted by us, amount to 20,000 killed and about 17,000 prisoners. He will now know from experience that together with the wounded his losses are in proportion of one to four, apart from the number of sick and missing, the grand total being 100,000 men. Our total losses for the same period do not amount to one-quarter of that number."

### French Official Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The following official statement of the progress of the war was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"We have continued to progress in the region of Nieuport and Lombardes along a depression about 200 yards in length."

"Between Vailly and Craonne the enemy delivered without success an attack near the sugar refinery of Treppe and another against our trenches at Beaulieu, both of which were repulsed. In the region of Perthes and Beaussart our progress continues."

"In the Vosges we have gained ground to the west of Orger."

### Mexicans Name New President in Convention

#### Villa Forces Adopt Plan in Effort to Reunite People.

### HOPE TO AID PEACE

Mexico City, Jan. 17.—Gen. Roque Gonsales Garza last night was named provisional president of Mexico by the convention in session here over which he has presided.

The former provisional president, Gen. Emilio Gutierrez, together with Gen. Blanco, Robles, and José Vasconcelos, left Mexico City this morning at 4 o'clock for Pachuca.

### Martial law has been declared by Gen. Garza and the city is being patrolled by mounted police.

In electing Garza, the convention declared itself to be supreme and until a new president is elected has assumed all the legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

### Hope for a Settlement.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—It is believed here that the selection of Gen. Garza as new provisional president of Mexico was made by the convention in the hope that a complete agreement can be secured with all elements on the man who is to fill the unexpired term of Presidents Diaz and Madero, which would end on Dec. 31 of this year.

Gen. Felipe Angeles and Dr. Miguel Silva, former governor of Michoacan, are looked upon as the two most prominent candidates for the office which is to be known as "pre-constitutional president."

The reasons for the departure of Gutierrez are unknown here, but the belief prevails that he declined to be continued in office under the restrictions suggested by the Zapatistas.

### Statement Made by Garza.

A copy of a statement issued by Garza upon taking control of affairs, received by the state department today, throws some light on the circumstances under which he took command of the situation.

In this, Garza announced that Gutierrez had issued orders for a large part of the government forces to evacuate the capital. In view of the fact that this would leave the city without any authorities, Garza said he had assumed chief command and was depending upon the troops of the north and the Zapatistas for defense, all of whom, he added, were under the orders of the convention. He announced his intention of establishing martial law, and threatened summary execution to any disturbers of the peace.

### Garza a Young Man.

Garza is about 32 years old and is a man of culture and education. He is a graduate of the law school in Mexico City and has been practicing law for many years. He first came into prominence as a volunteer colonel in the Mexican army which overthrew the Diaz regime.

### Will Not Sell Wells.

Foreign owned oil properties around Tampico, concerning which both Secretary Bryan and the British ambassador here made representations to Gen. Carranza, are now said to be in no danger of confiscation by Mexican officials. According to a telegram today from Gen. Carranza to Eliseo Arredondo, his representative here, confiscation never was even contemplated and the oil wells are being operated without molestation.

### Carranza Troops Quit Naco.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 17.—Naco, Sonora, the scene of an intermittent siege for three months by Gov. Maytorena's Villista forces, was evacuated early today by the Carranza troops under Gen. F. Elias Carranza.

### AM, SO EASY! RUB OUT MARK.

Simple Recipe Given Evanston Woman Who Bore Stamp Put Sign on Her Gate.

"What can I do to prevent tramps coming to my door?" asked a feminine voice over the phone at the Evanston police station last night. "I live over on Lake street, near Sheridan road and the lake. Shall I give them money?"

"No!" thundered the desk sergeant. "If you do that you'll be an army."

"Well, I gave the first one a dime, and I saw him make a mark on the gate as he went out," said the woman. "There have been fourteen here since then."

"Go out and rub the mark off the gate," advised the sergeant.

### WOMEN HELP SLUG POLICE; BULLETS FLY

#### Haymarket Widow and 20 Others Locked Up After Parade Is Stopped.

### FATHER TUCKER HELD.

For thirty minutes yesterday afternoon South Halsted street, between Polk and Madison streets, was the scene of a pitched battle between mounted and foot police reserves and a "hunger procession" of 1,500 unemployed men, women, boys, and girls.

Shots were fired, clothes were torn, eyes blackened, and heads cracked while clubs, blackjacks, and revolver butts were used with bruising effect on heads, arms, and knuckles.

At the conclusion of the riot, Halsted street looked like an armed camp, with squads of police stationed at the corners and mounted men patrolling the middle of the street.

### Twenty-one Under Arrest.

As a result, twenty-one persons were placed in cells at the Maxwell and Desplaines street stations on charges of inciting a riot. Six of them are women. Principal among the prisoners is Father Irwin St. John Tucker, assistant at the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Blackstone avenue and Fifty-sixth street, and managing editor of the Christian Socialist.

### Three veterans of the famous Haymarket riot participated in the fighting. They were Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, who was hanged for alleged complicity in the riot; Herman Schuetzler, first deputy superintendent of police, and Capt. James O'Dea Stoen of the Maxwell street station.

### I. W. W. Circulars Used?

Although the meeting was held in the name of the League of the Unemployed, an organization recognized by Hull house, it was reported members of the Industrial Workers of the World had distributed circulars among the marchers, announcing the coming next week of William Maymood, an organizer of the I. W. W.

The strike followed the arrival of the police after a meeting of unemployed in Bowen hall, Hull house, while Miss Jane Addams, head resident of the settlement, was attending a peace meeting at Powers' theater. The most prominent Hull house resident attending the unemployed meeting was Miss S. P. Breckenridge, assistant dean of women at the University of Chicago. She witnessed the opening of the rioting in the street in front of Hull house.

### Miss Addams Called.

Miss Addams was called from the Powers theater stage by Miss Breckenridge. The two women went first to Deputy Schuetzler's office and then to the Desplaines street station, where they conferred with Police Captain Meagher. They left the station to arrange for procuring the release of the women prisoners.

### Late last night Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth of the Congress hotel signed \$1,000 bonds for the release of the women prisoners and one of the men, a young Italian.

### Rented by Eads Howe.

Bowen hall had been rented for the occasion by J. Eads Howe, the "millionaire tramp," according to the Hull house residents in charge, who said Howe has engaged the hall frequently.

Most of the speakers were foreign. A crowd of eight or nine hundred unemployed men and women, and boys and girls packed the hall. A crowd almost as big was standing outside, unable to get in. Among those in the hall were Detective Sergeants Fred Krueger and Herman Eastman, both disguised in old clothing and passing themselves off as workmen without jobs.

The detectives were present under orders from Deputy Schuetzler who had read of the proposed meeting in the Saturday papers. They were detailed to get evidence on all speeches that might be incendiary or tending to incite violence.

### Call Speech Incendiary.

"Lucy" Parsons was the principal speaker, who addressed the meeting in English. The detectives declare she told the audience to "go out and break windows and take food if they didn't have money to buy it." Dean Breckenridge, who sat throughout the speech, said she heard nothing of an incendiary nature.

"She was explaining," said Dean Breckenridge, "that labor is different from other commodities which, if not sold one day, can be kept in stock and sold the next."

### Carry Black Hunger Flag.

In the meantime the procession formed in Polk street, just west of Halsted. Four young Russian-Jewish girls carried the two poles of a large black banner, on which in large white letters was the word: "Hunger."

Lucy Parsons took her position underneath the banner at the head of the procession. Other banners carried the slogans: "We Don't Want Charity. We Want Jobs," and "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."

As the marchers, six abreast, turned north into Halsted street, Detective Krueger, Eastman, Mills, Devitt, and Riecke, and several others stepped in front of the procession and insisted that it halt. Mills demanded from those in the front rank to open their garments to show

### Riot Views of Different Sides

BY ASSIST. CHIEF SCHUETTLER.

The men had no right to parade without a permit. The officers merely did their duty. I expected trouble. That's why I detailed detectives at the meeting. They disguised themselves to be sure and hear just what the plans were.

BY JANE ADDAMS.

We have had the unemployed meet on Sundays for seven years at Hull house. The meetings have been perfectly orderly in every case in all that time.

The meeting was called in the name of the League of the Unemployed. I do not think this name stood for much of an organization. J. Eads Howe ordered the hall. He had formerly taken part in the Sunday meetings held all winter at Hull house by the Brotherhood of the Unemployed. I suppose the gathering was the same body of men. I recognized many of the men as the same.

"We Want Work; Not Charity." "We Have Neither Food nor Shelter," and "We Refuse to Starve" were the banners carried by the men in the parade. The meeting seemed to be run off perfectly straight, and the men formed in line outside of the settlement in an orderly fashion.

One Italian who was arrested was passing on Halsted street when the parade was on its way. He was with his wife and children. He was arrested because he remonstrated with some officers when they jostled and pushed his children.

### BY CAPT. STORER.

It is a wonder to me somebody wasn't killed. The women were fighting just as much as the men. Our policemen had a stubborn fight. I am satisfied that it came out as well as it did. If the policemen had not kept their heads as cool as they did somebody would surely have been killed.

### BY FATHER IRVING ST. JOHN TUCKER.

When I saw men being clubbed for carrying the Lord's prayer I thought the time had come to take a hand. I saw men slugged, with blood running down their faces. The police were not attacked, according to the story a Lieutenant told me. He said the men were arrested because they had no right to walk in the streets.

day. I heard nothing in her remarks that might incite a person to riot."

### Recalls Haymarket Riot.

"I was invited to speak at the meeting and I did so willingly," Mrs. Parsons said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE who interviewed her in her cell at the Maxwell street station. "I recalled to them that just thirty-three years ago here in Chicago I carried a black banner with the one word 'Hunger' on it, and that I hoped I could carry such a flag again. I did not know it at the time, but just such a banner happened to be in the room."

Detectives Krueger and Eastman slipped through the crowd while Mrs. Parsons was speaking. They reported outside to Sergeant Mills, who, with Detectives Mills Devitt and Paul Riecke had been assigned to watch the exterior of the building. Mills immediately telephoned Schuetzler.

"They are going to march," he reported. "It looks like trouble."

### Ordered to Demand Permit.

"Demand a permit from them," replied Schuetzler. "and if they haven't got one order them to disperse. The reserves will be on the way to help you."

Schuetzler's preparation for the parade had been completed the night before. The riot call was sent out over the police wire. In the squadrooms at the Maxwell and Desplaines street stations the bluecoats pushed back from the dormitory tables and piled into the automobile patrols.

From the stables at Illinois street and La Salle avenue Lieut. Albert Dunman, at the head of thirty mounted men, galloped out under orders to cross the river on the north side and deploy his men into Halsted street along the different intersections between Polk and Madison streets.

### Carry Black Hunger Flag.

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Lucy Parsons took her position underneath the banner at the head of the procession. Other banners carried the slogans: "We Don't Want Charity. We Want Jobs," and "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."

As the marchers, six abreast, turned north into Halsted street, Detective Krueger, Eastman, Mills, Devitt, and Riecke, and several others stepped in front of the procession and insisted that it halt. Mills demanded from those in the front rank to open their garments to show



He was told that there was no permit because a permit had been refused them. "Then you will have to disperse," said Mills. "We are police officers and that is the order."

"To h— with the order. We're hungry," came a voice from one of the marchers.

Others in the procession warned their comrades. "Don't start nothing, but keep together." As though by magic, the procession surged on, melted at the point where the handful of detectives stood, and came together on the other side of them.

**Maelstrom of Fists.**  
The policemen found themselves surrounded. The marchers in back began to push the banner bearers forward. Then the melee started. The police insist that they were trying to obey orders by stopping the parade. The marchers insist that there was no trouble until the police began to use their clubs.

In a minute the cluster under the swaying "hunger" banner was a maelstrom of fists and clubs. Girls and women shrieked and fell to the ground in the fray. A small, dark haired girl, climbing on to the shoulders of a man, dove head foremost into the center of the fight, her fingers reaching out for the eyes and hair of the policeman.

The detectives drew their revolvers and began to lay to right and left, felling all within reach. Those down grabbed the policemen by the legs and brought them also to the street. Women threw their arms around the necks of the plain clothes men, biting them and tearing their faces with finger nails. A girl with a red sweater crawled out of the seething mass with a clump of black hair clutched in her hand.

**Three Shots Started Mob.**  
Then three pistol shots rang out. They were fired by Detective Devito. "I didn't shoot until after I was struck on the head with the handle of one of the banners," said the detective. "Then I got to my feet and fired. I heard Krueger and Eastman call for help. I knew we were being pressed. And the reserves had not arrived. A woman had her arms around my neck and was almost choking me. I shot up into the air."

With black eyes and torn clothing the detectives fought their way to the sidewalk, and in front of a saloon cornered four men as their prisoners. They turned their faces to the marchers to fight any attempt at delivery, but no attempt was made.

**Parade Reforms and Proceeds.**  
"Don't start nothing. Just march on around 'em," came the reiterated insistence from one guiding spirit in the crowd. As though nothing had happened the procession pushed on, and although the girls and women in the first rank bore visible evidence of the fray they still clung to the "Hunger" banner.

At Harrison street the marchers came upon a line of blue coats drawn across the street. It was the first detachment of reserves from Maxwell street. The policemen had clubs and revolvers drawn. The marchers refused to stand aside. The procession marched up to the line of blue and brass, mingled with it, and passed through it. Lucy Parsons and the four Russian-Jewish girls with the banner were the first to fight their way through.

The police made their clubs right and left. The blows were returned with fists and feet and the banner handles. The fight at this place centered around four young women who were carrying the banner on which was printed, "Give us this day our daily bread."

A tall young man wearing the collar of the priesthood and the black clothes of the clergy, was standing on the corner. He carried a satchel. He was seen to drop the satchel and jump into the fray. In the midst of the seething mass he picked up the torn banner, wrenched it from the hands of two policemen, and carried it through the line.

**Pastor Seizes Banner.**  
"It's Father Tucker, fellows. Come on," came a shout from the crowd which surged over the line of blue coats. "This is a part of the Lord's prayer. Let me carry it," said the young man in black, whose hat was gone. He took his place in the procession, which never heeded the prisoners taken by the police but continued its march.

At Adams street there was a clatter of hoofs as a squad of mounted police dashed out of the cross street and faced their horses toward the marchers. Still acting on the advice of the "keep together advocates," the marchers walked up to the horses, spread out over the sidewalk, walked between the policemen, and gained the other side still with an appreciable number of their members but minus Father Tucker and the daily bread banner.

At Monroe street a similar scene was enacted, although by this time the ranks of the marchers were becoming noticeably thinned. Those remaining appeared to be the more vindictive who had shed out in fighting their way through.

**Girls' Hair Disheveled.**  
The four girls carrying the "Hunger" banner were still on their feet, although their hair was down, their clothes were torn, and three of them were nursing bruised fingers and heads. Lucy Parsons still held her place under the black flag. The marchers numbered about 150 as the procession arrived in front of the Academy theater on Halsted street, just south of Madison street. As though by a prearranged plan, two loaded street cars blocked one end of the street.

An automobile patrol circled on two wheels as it swung around the corner and backed up facing the crowd. It was packed with policemen from the Des Plaines street station. Bluecoats were hanging to the steps and running board. The policemen lined up across the street and charged down upon the straggling procession of survivors.

They reached the head of the column before the melting maneuver could be executed. Instead the police did the melting. Both ends of the bluecoat line wheeled inward, with the head of the procession

## Pastor and Haymarket Anarchist's Widow Behind Bars; Other Figures in West Side Riot of Jobless Workers.



**Prisoners Taken in Jobless Riot.**

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, 55 years old, widow.

THE REV. IRWIN TUCKER, 29 years old, 5457 Drexel avenue.

JOHN SIMON, 2017 West Harrison street.

HENRY KENNER, 208 North May street.

NICHOLAS CORNAVOLE, 1055 West Polk street.

ISADORE SHIKUS, 1837 Wabasha avenue.

CROKIAN VOLPE, 821 Miller street.

JOSEPH WAGNER, 27 years old, no address.

S. JACOBS, 4709 Indiana avenue.

ISADORE GLASSMAN, 1213 South Halsted street.

GEORGE ROGERS, 23 South Sangamon street.

WALTER WAGNER, 39 years old, no address.

ARON BORAN, 1647 West Monroe street.

LOUIS CRAMER, no address.

JAMES BAKER, 32 years old, student, Hotel Sherman.

HARRY WISHNESKY, 1229 Blue Island avenue.

JULINE CHAPETZ, no address.

LULU GRAFF, no address.

FANNIE POLAN, no address.

ELIZABETH DORFMAN, no address.

FANNIE BORAN, no address.

as a pivot. The leaders of the marchers were surrounded. The remainder turned to retreat, but seeing the approach of mounted men in the rear made for doorways, alleys, saloons, lunch rooms, and basements, where they mingled with the surprised patrons and escaped.

At each of the street intersections where the police sought to stop the on-ward surge of the paraders, prisoners were thrown into the waiting or following patrol wagons. In the corner drug stores, marchers and policemen bathed with witchhazel the black eyes, bruised heads and hands, and other mementoes of the various battles.

**Three Charges Against Each.**  
The prisoners were all "booked" under three charges—rioting, unlawful assembly, and parading without a license. Bail was placed at \$1,000, and on account of the charges being brought under the state code, bonds required the approval of a judge.

All were arraigned in the Des Plaines street Municipal court this morning. Ramsey E. Walker is one of the attorneys retained last night to represent the prisoners.

"I was struck a number of times," Detective Sergeant Mills said. "At one time I remember there were ten or more men punching at me. I punched back, but I made no effort to shoot. If the police had used their revolvers there would have been some dead and wounded. We merely were bent on dispersing the crowd, but we couldn't do so without the trouble that led up to the riot."

**U.S. WARSHIP AIDS REFUGEES**

Tennessee Beaches Alexandria, Egypt, with 1,500 War Victims of Palestine.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The United States cruiser Tennessee has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, with 1,500 refugees from Palestine, according to a dispatch from the Alexandria correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The total number of refugees now in Alexandria exceeds 10,000, and the greatest difficulty is being experienced in housing them.

### U. S. JUDGE M'PHERSON DIES; ROUSED MISSOURIANS' IRE.

Red Oak, Ia., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Judge M'Pherson, a jurist gained attention for decisions in Freight Rate and Passenger Fare Cases.

Red Oak, Ia., Jan. 17.—Smith M'Pherson, fifty years judge of the federal court in the southern Iowa district, died here tonight at his home.

He had been ill for six months, following heat exposure in Kansas last July. The automobile in which he was traveling at the time broke down five miles from town, and he walked the distance, was taken sick, and has been unable to preside in court since that time.

Judge M'Pherson gained public attention through his connection with the Missouri railroad case, his decisions bringing him into controversies with Attorney General Barker of Missouri and with Congressman A. P. Murphy of Missouri. Judge M'Pherson had been one of the Republican leaders of Iowa since 1870, but the many important offices he held were chiefly in line with his profession, being district attorney, attorney general, and judge, and having served in congress only one year. His widow survives him.

### STEAMER CALLS FOR AID; LOSES RUDDER IN STORM.

Canadian Government Vessel Sent to Succor the Camino South of Sable Island.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 17.—The American steamer Camino lost its rudder in a storm south of Sable Island and is in need of assistance, according to a wireless message received today.

The Camino sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5. It is said to be laden with supplies for the Belgians. The Canadian government steamer Lady Laurier has started to the aid of the vessel. It is believed that the Lady Laurier will be able to tow the Camino into port.

The Furness liner Kunawha, bound from London to Newport News, is reported to be standing by the disabled Camino.

### MIKADO WOULD HELP POPE.

Japanese Ruler in Telegram Expresses Desire to Relieve Ills Resulting from War.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Observator Roman publishes a telegram dated Saturday from the Emperor of Japan to Pope Benedict, expressing the warm desire of the Japanese ruler to relieve the ill results of the war. The emperor gives assurance that all prisoners of war in Japan are being treated with the greatest benevolence.

**The Leiser Company**  
324 Michigan Avenue South McCormick Bldg.

## First Spring Styles

in Women's and Misses'

## Suits and Frocks

now on exhibit

All Winter Suits  
at Greatly Reduced Prices

\$30 to \$45 Values now	\$50 to \$65 Values now	\$65 to \$85 Values now
\$12.75	\$19.75	\$24.75

## SEEK WOMAN WHO ACCUSED FLIRT SHOT BY POLICE

Detectives Hope to Find Missing Link in Bluecoat's Story.

Although four schoolgirls have identified the body of Francis Singer as that of the "crazy flirt" who had frightened them with his advances, friends of Singer, who was shot and killed on Friday night by Policeman Charles Sweeney, insist he is an innocent victim.

John C. Vaughan, the wealthy seedman and Singer's patron in Chicago, has directed his personal attorney, H. W. Sledge, to see that all the evidence in Singer's behalf is presented with fullest emphasis when the inquest is reopened on Thursday.

**Widow Plans Case.**  
Among other things Singer's widow and friends will attempt to prove he was not even a moderate drinker and his ignorance of the English language would have made it impossible for him to have carried on even a lame conversation in his alleged flirtations.

In the face of these discrepancies, however, Lieut. Walsh, in command at the Halsted street station, has built up a strong case tending to show that Sweeney was not only justified in shooting, but that his own life might have been sacrificed had he not used his revolver.

All that is lacking in the police case, apparently, is the mysterious woman who told Sweeney she had been insulted by Singer and asked that the man be arrested. As yet detectives have been unable to trace the woman, who fled while Sweeney and Singer were struggling. That there was such a woman Lieut. Walsh says he is positive.

**Says He Saw Her.**  
"I saw her myself and so did Detective Sergeant Ben Packman," said the lieutenant. "I had been making the rounds of the district and was walking in Clark street, toward Center street, when Sweeney and the woman passed me."

"It was I who asked that the inquest be continued, for I wanted a chance to tell the woman who accused Singer and get her to come forward so Sweeney would be absolutely cleared. Sweeney is a teetotaler and one of the best policemen under my command."

Sweeney, with his nose smashed and his hand bandaged, was called in by Lieut. Walsh to repeat his story at greater length than it was taken at the inquest.

"Singer had the strength of the man," Sweeney said. "He took my club away from me, knocked me down, and was pounding me with my own stick when I drew my gun and told him I would shoot unless he gave up. The club was coming down again when I pulled the trigger."

## BEACHEY & LAWLOR SHIRT SALE A ROUSING SUCCESS

**M**OST successful shirt sale in our history. Friday and Saturday were recordbreakers. Limited quantity of beautiful all silk and silk mixed shirts added for today's selling—but you must come early.

(VALUES UP TO \$5.00)

# \$1.50

Wonderful Selection to Choose From—All Sizes—14 to 18.

**BEACHEY & LAWLOR**  
CLOTHIERS HATTERS FURNISHERS  
Dearborn and Monroe Streets

## The Advertising Agency of Williams & Cunyningham

Announce that

Mrs. M. E. Jones

Formerly of the Taylor-Critchfield Co.  
Is now a member of their organization

Mrs. Jones' advertising experience of thirteen years has brought her into close co-operation with the minds directing the policies of many Eastern and Western manufacturers.

In mail order, jobbing and manufacturing lines, as advertising manager and salesman—and for the past five years with the advertising agency of the Taylor-Critchfield Co.—where she directed important campaigns, Mrs. Jones' work has been successful.

She possesses a thorough knowledge of merchandising, clear vision, and a faculty for analysis, together with a broad-gauge woman's viewpoint and a strength and directness of advertising expression.

Her unusually apt technical knowledge in the Graphic Arts enables her to make pictures and type act a live part in selling to both women and men.

## WIFE ASSISTANT GOVERNOR TO COLORADO EXECUTIVE.

Carlson Names Helpmate to Aid in Looking After Legislation—Will Abide by Her Decisions.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Colorado has a woman "assistant governor." Gov. Carlson announced today that he had appointed his wife to this position, and she will serve during his entire administration, putting in as many hours each day as does the governor.

Mrs. Carlson's chief duties will be to look after legislation relating to women and children, and the governor said that he would abide by her judgment in the disposition of these measures. In addition to handling legislation, Mrs. Carlson will meet all women interested in legislation, hold conferences, and perform the same duties in her particular sphere as will the governor in his own.

Mrs. Carlson is well fitted for the work, having been trained as a teacher, and she also is thoroughly conversant with law.

## CONGRESSMEN PUT IN CELLS

Found Among 148 Washingtonians Caught in Raid Charged with Betting on Races.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Thirty-six of the 148 Washingtonians, caught in the raid on the Red and Gun club, not far from the Benning race-track last evening, secured their release this afternoon. One escaped. Betting on races is the charge. Before leaving several of the prisoners, who are said to be members of congress, showed their credentials to Marshal Carter. They were permitted to slip away without giving their names. At the police station during the night the prisoners were crowded into as many cells as possible, and the overflow was allowed the use of the courtroom and the women's department, which happened to be vacant.

## FRENCH TRADE LOSS HUGE.

Paris Humanite Estimates Damage to Industry by War at \$6,000,000,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Paris Humanite estimates the damage done by the war to French industry at \$6,000,000,000.

## Rimless eyeglasses equipped with Our New Mounting The COELOCK

are less liable to break than the ordinary kind because they have no holes and no screws.

If you break your glasses we can match the broken lens and you can have the new ones set in COELOCK mounting. Thus at slight additional expense you will be provided with glasses that are stronger, simpler and neater than your old ones.

**ALMER COE & COMPANY**  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

Three Stores  
134 NORTH STATE ST. OPPOSITE FIELD'S  
82 EAST JACKSON BLVD. RAILWAY EXCHANGE  
6 SOUTH LA SALLE ST. OTIS BUILDING

Go to the One Nearest You Identical Service at All Three

**E. W. PORTWOOD**

Watches of Service and Quality

**A Beautiful Hamilton Thin Model Watch, \$28**

A Gentleman's Watch, 17-jewel adjusted movement in a gold-filled case; an accurate time-keeper.

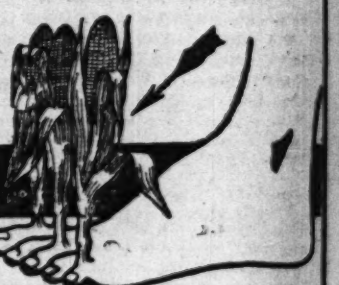
In 14k Solid Gold case, with 23-jewel adjusted movement, \$35 and a 23-jewel movement at \$30.

**Bauman's Watch Service**  
We care for every watch we sell for 2 years after purchase. We will re-gild and make all ordinary repairs at no cost to you.

**"Gifts of Quality"**  
**BAUMAN & COMPANY**  
Jewelry and Silversmiths  
STATE, at MONROE  
The Home of GOOD Watches

## Wear Larson's Corn-Cure SHOES

And get rid of those painful corns and callouses for all time.



Corns result from the rubbing of ill-fitting shoes along the toes, sides and soles of the feet. The Larson Corn-Cure shoes fit all parts of the feet as they should be fitted. Rubbing therefore is impossible. They fit perfectly because they are made right over each person's own feet by a plaster paris cast system of shoe buildings.

Made in oxford or high tops, tan or black leathers.

To measure—\$12 and up. With plaster casts—\$15 and up according to requirements.

**Martin Larson**  
Chicago's Noted Shoe Specialist  
369 W. Madison St., at Bridge

## Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle and Jackson Streets

Has Paid Over

**35 Million Dollars**

INTEREST

To Its Depositors Since 1890

**\$13,500,000**

In Dividends to Its Stockholders

**\$2,780,000**

In Taxes

Capital, 1890.. \$1,000,000

Surplus, 1890.. 736,000

Capital Now.. 5,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits (All Earned)

**\$10,700,000**

One out of every 15 people in Chicago is a depositor in this bank.

This steady and natural growth is without the assistance of mergers or the absorption of other banks.

Organized 1873

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

**SAFETY**

\$10,000,000 Capital and Surplus protects your Savings Deposits. The stock of this bank is owned by stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago.

**LOCATED on the GROUND FLOOR of the First National Bank Building, Northwest Corner Dearborn and Monroe Streets, with large and convenient banking room especially designed and equipped for the prompt and efficient service of SAVINGS DEPOSITORS.**

**3% Interest on Savings**

James B. Forgan, President. Emilie K. Boisot, Vice-President.

**First Trust and Savings Bank**



## RAIN AND COLD DELAY RESCUE IN QUAKE ZONE

Food Alleviates Suffering  
of Victims; Death  
Losses Mount.

ROME, Jan. 17.—A renewal of intense disturbances early today served to add to the terror of the people in parts of the district that was visited by the heavy earthquake last Wednesday.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance were completely razed.

In Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left the temporary shelters in which they are living and took refuge in open places.

**Cold Hampers Rescue Work.**  
Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the district are hampering badly the work of rescue.

This is particularly true of Sora, where a cold rain fell last night and today.

In many of the towns which were thrown down by the earthquake it is feared there are still living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon they will perish.

Latest reports received in Rome increase the estimate of the casualties and the extent of the damage done. In the department of the Abruzzi alone it is estimated that 30,000 persons met death.

**Money for Victims' Relief.**  
The Italian government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the relief work, and King Victor Emmanuel has donated \$50,000 for the aid of children abandoned by their parents or made orphans by the disaster.

Relief supplies are pouring into the stricken districts and it is believed that shortly there will be sufficient food supplies everywhere to alleviate temporarily the distress of the people.

Trainloads of timber also are being dispatched to the destroyed towns for the erection of huts.

Reports from stricken towns continue to swamp officials here.

San Attilio has 200 dead and 500 injured; Morino, 1,500 dead; Calistano, 400 injured; Cervaro, 300 victims; Borgo, 50 dead and Valteroveto, 1,800. At Civitella Roveto almost the entire population escaped because they were working in the field when the shock occurred.

**Frantic Appeals for Help.**  
Frantic appeals for help have been received from Petrellioli, 3,600 feet above sea level on Mount Arago, eight miles from Tagliacozzo.

The village was almost destroyed and the survivors are perishing of cold and hunger.

In the highway near Ortucchio the earth has opened causing an immense pit filled with water, the depth of which is unknown.

The terrific force of the earthquake cracked the mountains near Luco. Huge pieces of rock, each weighing several tons rolled down the hillsides, burying the cottages of peasants, killing cattle and obstructing the roads.

Mont Pizodeta, 6,400 feet high, between Balorano and Roccaro, was cut into two parts by an immense fissure which is visible at a great distance.

**Avezzano Dead 19,000.**  
AVEZZANO, Italy, Jan. 17.—Twelve thousand bodies, it is semi-officially estimated, are buried under the fallen walls of this earthquake ruined city. Rescuers believe there still are many living beneath the tons of debris, and desperate efforts are being made to rescue them.

Upwards of 100 persons were taken alive from the ruins here today. More than half of them were children under 12 years of age.

Most of the irregular masses of stone have not yet been touched with pick or shovel. This is the fault of no one, because it would take a thousand workmen several days to turn over and excavate what has been slowly quarried and built up during centuries.

**Many Bodies Await Burial.**  
A dozen bodies ready for burial are lying in the square of Torlonia.

"In this square," Capt. Vettori said, "I saw a father place the bodies of his wife, three sons, and three daughters. I think that was the saddest incident I have seen."

"One little boy stood beside the father as he arranged the bodies. The child seemed not to realize what had happened. This man, so terribly afflicted, stares vacantly at those who speak to him. He has not eaten for two days."

**Score of Survivors on the Battle.**  
Scores of survivors were found yesterday before food arrived from outside, although under the walls of Prince Torlonia's granary there were 100,000 bushels of wheat.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, going about last night with two soldiers bearing torches, came across the bodies of a family of seven, father, mother, and five children.

There was a ghastly row of more than 100 lying near the splendid villa of Prince Torlonia, in which were found the bodies of thirty-two domestics and employees on his estate.

Neither the prince nor any member of his family was in the great country house which was destroyed.

**Churches and Castles Tumble.**  
Churches with massive walls, the ancient castle of Orsini, new structural steel and brick business blocks—all were leveled by the earthquake, which lasted only thirty-one seconds, the castle of Orsini was used as a local administrative building. Twelve gendarmes happened to be in the guard room when the earth rocked. Eleven were killed and the twelfth was seriously injured.

Value already removed from the ruins are estimated to be worth \$4,000,000.

## German Soldiers' Letters Tell Life on Front.

BY G. VALENTINE WILLIAMS.  
The narrow space of No Man's Land lying between the trenches of the allies and the Germans is effectively bridged by a little book which has just been published in Germany under the title, "The Great War as Told in Soldiers' Letters." These letters from the front line contain many striking pictures of the war as seen from the German side. Following are some extracts dealing with the war in the west as reprinted in the London Daily Mail.

**The Dead Chasseur.**  
Early that morning we had "scuppered" a patrol of (French) chassours, and captured two who had remained behind. I went with one of them to where one of their officers, a young man, was lying. I saw at once that he had been shot through the heart.

The chasseur by my side, who was obviously very fond of his officer, asked me anxiously: "Mon officier, vive-t-il?" And when I shook my head, saying, "Il est mort," the man knelt down and prayed a long time for his dead lieutenant. It was a moving picture. The countryside bathed in sunshine lay stretched out before us; in front, between four dead horses, the young officer lay dead, stretched his full length, peacefully, close by my men with the prisoners and in the midst of it all the kneeling soldier. A silence of death reigned and every one must have heard the footfall of that death which tomorrow might claim him too.

And I joined with the chasseur in silent prayer for the dead comrade, Lieut. of the Reserve Gaston Fournier of Bordeaux. His silver bound pocketbook and large sword were found near the son of a wealthy merchant. Everything was sent to his young wife.

**At Palace of Heideck.**  
Up till now I have only been able to change my linen once. That was at Chateau Sillery, near Reims, the palace of Heideck, the champagne manufacturer.

I then let him invite me to taste his

communication from a comrade of her husband:

Yesterday at 5 p. m. our dear good comrade Sergt. H. was killed by a shell during an attack on the French positions. With heroic courage he led the charge and was the first to sacrifice his life for his beloved fatherland. . . . With him many of our comrades died on the battlefield. We have only five noncommissioned officers and seventy men left. We are sending you our husband's wedding ring as a last greeting from the beloved dead. Console yourself with the certainty that you have given the fatherland your highest possession. You will meet again in the next world. . . .

**A Day of Rest.**  
Today is a day of rest! O, word full of

wine. Other comrades came along and followed my example, then went on their way. When M. Heideck had exchanged a whole wardrobe full of clean underwear for solid soldiers' linen, other men turned their attention to madame's effects.

There are all kinds of ladies' items which can be worn comfortably under the uniform. On such occasions one forgets for a moment how terrible war is!

**Soldier's Farewell Letter.**  
(This letter, printed without explanation, was apparently written by a soldier on his deathbed or else prior to execution.)

Dear Parents—By the time you receive these lines you will know what has happened to your son. I am not and do not weep for me! I died for fatherland.

I fought for honor and glory, for a holy cause. I died a hero's death. I had to defend the fatherland, protect our homes, and save you from shame and disgrace. Trust in God! It was His will. Au revoir in Heaven. Your son, Emil.

**The Sergeant's Iron Cross.**  
Dear Little Hedwig: We are twelve miles from Paris. Ordered to capture the capital of France. With the help of God I hope we shall succeed within a week. Further, I inform you that very shortly the iron cross will decorate my breast. My name has already been sent in for it. This is a distinction which is for the soldier the highest honor which with God's aid can be gained in this world. Tears stand in my eyes when I think that I am to have it. Love from your son, Ernst.

A few days later the recipient of the above letter received the following communication from a comrade of her husband:

Yesterday at 5 p. m. our dear good comrade Sergt. H. was killed by a shell during an attack on the French positions. With heroic courage he led the charge and was the first to sacrifice his life for his beloved fatherland. . . . With him many of our comrades died on the battlefield. We have only five noncommissioned officers and seventy men left. We are sending you our husband's wedding ring as a last greeting from the beloved dead. Console yourself with the certainty that you have given the fatherland your highest possession. You will meet again in the next world. . . .

**A Day of Rest.**  
Today is a day of rest! O, word full of

magic sound for the soldier in the field who, though homeless, is able, thanks to warmth, clean linen, a wash, eating, and repose, to get a faint idea of what peace is, the peace that no longer exists. Just for one day to be free of the anguishing thought: "It's just going to start!" Just for one day to be free of the rather insupportable feeling: "The ground on which you stand, the heights before you, may be the last on which you will set your eyes!"

**Experiences of the Wounded.**  
I got shot in the back on the left side. This wounded, I lay on my stomach quite calmly in an open potato patch, my nose in the dirt. Over my head shrapnel was bursting and a terrific rifle fire was going on all around. But in the morning, not until evening did I venture to raise my head and look round. At first I could see nothing either of our men or the enemy, but there were a large number of wounded and dead Frenchmen, also several Germans. A reservist of my company lay ten yards away, wounded in the leg. I took off my mask, took out my waterproof sheet, spread it over me, and thus spent the night.

I awoke the next day on the same spot. My patrol passed me and I begged them to take me with them, but they could not. So all that day and night I lay out in the open fields. In the evening I made one attempt to get away alone. I stood up, picked up two rifles lying there, and, using them as crutches with the muzzles down, hobbled off. After I had covered twenty yards I gave up and lay down beside a wounded Frenchman. We started to jabber away in a quaint mixture of languages. He could hardly speak and I could not understand a word of his. I began: "Bon jour, comrade! Oh êtes-vous blessé?" He returned my salutation and showed me where he was wounded. He asked me for food and I gave him what I had. Then I told him we were now good comrades. And when I began to hobble along again a whole party of unarmed Frenchmen came out of a wood where they had been hiding. They came across to me and were most friendly, pointing at their left sleeves to signify that they were stretcher bearers. But they were not wearing the Red Cross.

They carefully took my rifle away, put them down beside me, and helped me to lie down. They shook hands with me when they went off. Shortly afterwards they were driven off the field by shots from our patrols. On the following morning there was no one to be seen at first. I lay over on one side. I discerned some German soldiers and finally also some German stretcher bearers. I waved, I called! They seem to be deaf. Slowly they approached, going to and fro, examining the packs of dead Frenchmen. At last they reached me. They were carrying a slip of canvas and two poles. I am laid in the canvas, say good-bye to my Frenchman, who had given me his photograph (he was an African), and ask the bearers to come back and fetch him. . . .

**PRISONERS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA 800,000.**  
Official Berlin Report Gives Number of Each Nationality—Says Allies Have Only 200,000 Captives.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—(Correspondence.)—Official reports state that the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria now number 800,000. The Cologne Gazette compares this figure with 200,000 prisoners which it asserts are held by the allies.

The German official report gives the following figures of prisoners interned in Germany:

French . . . . . 218,293  
Russian . . . . . 157,575  
Belgian . . . . . 612  
British . . . . . 492  
These totals do not include prisoners now en route to concentration camps, or a portion of those captured in Russian Poland. The Austrian prisoners are estimated at 200,000.

The total of 800,000 is more than double the total of the Franco-Prussian war.

**Statue of the Saint Stands.**  
The Church of Santa Trinita, protector of the town, was full of worshippers when the first shock came. The members of the congregation rushed out, thereby saving their lives.

A moment later a second shock leveled the edifice, destroying everything except a statue of the saint, which was not injured.

## RUSSIAN FORCES PUSH WAY INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Czar's Troops Storm Mountain  
Pass; Fierce Fighting Renewed in Poland.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—While the main Russian army has been busy repelling what Grand Duke Nicholas in his official report describes as a series of violent attacks by the Germans to break through to Warsaw, other Russian forces have stormed Kirilbaba pass, on the borders of Transylvania, and have made further progress in their advance along the right bank of the Vistula toward the German frontier.

The Germans in force have delivered seven successive attacks, which developed into desperate bayonet fighting, on the Russian line in the left bank of the Vistula, and have succeeded in taking one of the Russian advance trenches.

Further south there have been similar attacks, in each case preceded by heavy artillery engagements. The Russians have succeeded in silencing the heavy Austrian guns which from the banks of the Dunajec river have been bombarding the town of Tarnow.

**May Force Rumania to Act.**  
The capture of Kirilbaba pass, through which roads lead into the heart of Transylvania, is likely to have a political as well as a military effect. It will possibly hasten the action of Rumania, and will compel the German allies to send troops for the defense of eastern Hungary.

With the retirement of Count von Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who is said to have favored another expedition against Serbia, and because of the greater influence of the Hungarians in the councils of the empire by reason of the appointment of Baron Stephan Burian at the head of the foreign department, the troops which were destined for the Serbian operations are likely to be diverted to meet the new Russian thrust against Hungary.

**Russian Official Statement.**  
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—The following official statement was issued from Russian army general headquarters tonight:

"On the left bank of the Vistula, the same day, the enemy delivered a series of fierce attacks against our lines in the region of the village of Goumina. The German forces included six regiments. After seven successive attacks and a desperate bayonet engagement the Germans succeeded in capturing one trench occupied by our advanced posts."

"In the other sections we repulsed the enemy and forced them to fall back on their positions. The Germans supported their attacks with a violent artillery fire."

**Battle with Hand Grenades.**  
"At the village of Konopitsa the enemy, having approached by sapping to within about thirty yards of our trenches, was met with a storm of hand grenades, which checked the movement. Some volunteers, availing themselves of the confusion thus created, hurled grenades into the trench, which the Germans were forced to evacuate."

"In the region to the south of Pinsk the enemy opened a violent artillery fire and made three attempts to attack our advanced lines, but were repulsed. Our artillery silenced an Austrian heavy battery as soon as they discovered the range."

"In Bukovina our advanced columns captured by storm the Kirilbaba pass on the Transylvanian frontier, situated on the road from Kimpoling, in the southern part of Bukovina, to Maramorose-Siget in northeastern Hungary, and Dees."

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## Stoessel, Hero of Port Arthur, Taken by Death

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In War with Japan Succumbs to Paralysis.

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Lieut. Gen. Stoessel was famous as the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war. After he had held out there for months against the furious onslaughts of the Japanese, Stoessel, his ammunition all but exhausted, and his men virtually without food, surrendered the fortress to Gen. Nogai.

**Sentence of Death Commuted.**  
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Stoessel was born in 1848 and entered the army in 1864.

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Blown Up by Mines in Baltic Sea—All the Crews Are Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 8 a. m.—The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says: "During the last fortnight five German steamers have disappeared in the Baltic sea with all their crew. They were lost by striking mines."

**Committee Makes Bomba.**  
The committee met in the outskirts of Teheran, where they manufactured bombs, which were brought to the shop of Mahomet Kahn. According to the plan, the bombs were to be thrown into the carriages of the Russian, French, and Belgian ministers and their suites as they were returning from the customary Christmas dinner and ball given at the British legation.

Besides these bombs, rifles were distributed among the members of the committee, who were to join in the explosion of the bombs.

The committee calculated that after assassination of the diplomatic corps Russian troops would be sent from Kasvin and Baku to restore order and suppress the revolution, thereby drawing Persia into war against its will, but the explosion of the bomb killing Mahomet Kahn destroyed the plot.

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Fourth Floor STEWART BUILDING Fourth Floor  
NORTHWEST CORNER STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

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# King Peter Leads Servians to Victory Against the Austrians.

## One Day of Peace at the Front.

The following is a remarkable description by an officer at the front of how the British and Germans ceased hostilities at his part of the line on Christmas day:

CHRISTMAS will remain engraved on the memory of many British soldiers who were in our trenches here as one of the most extraordinary days of their lives. For on that day British and Germans ceased fighting with each other for an interval, came out into the open between their respective firing lines, buried their dead, and held a short service in their memory.

Our chaplain had come with the colonel to officiate at the funeral in our trench of one of our Scottish soldiers. During the progress of the solemn rites it was noticed that one or two fellows were standing outside. No attention was paid to this till the service ended, when the colonel shouted: "Come inside, men!" The reply was that some Germans were standing outside theirs. Gradually more and more of the enemy—some of them officers by their uniform—appeared, none of them armed.

At last our commanding officer resolved to get out and see for himself. The chaplain jumped up into the open at his heels, and crossing a ditch which runs down the middle of the field between the lines cried: "Does any one speak English?" As reply a private stepped forward, and then to our amazement we saw our chaplain cross the ditch, salute the German commander and his staff, and begin to talk with them. Almost at the same time a hare burst into view and ran along between the trenches.

All at once Germans came scurrying from their trenches and British from theirs, and a marvelous thing happened. It was all like a football match, the hare being the football, the gray-tinted Germans the one side and the killed "Jocks" the other. The game was won by the Germans, who captured the prize. But more was secured than a hare—a sudden friendship had been struck up, the truce of God had been called, and for the rest of Christmas day not a shot was fired along our section.

Dotted over the sixty yards separating the trenches were scores and scores of dead soldiers, and soon spades were flung up by comrades on guard in both trenches, and by instinct each side set to dig graves for their dead. Our padre had seized his chance and found the German commander very ready to agree that after the dead had been buried a short religious service should take place.

He told us that the German commander and his officers were as anxious as the British could be to keep Christmas day as a day of peace. That was

quite in keeping with the behavior of the Germans, who had kept up only an occasional firing on Christmas eve and were very busy singing carols and glee.

We did not know all that was being said, but afterwards we asked the padre two questions. The one was, "Why did you and the German commander take off your hats to one another?" What happened, as we learned, was: The German took his cigar case out and offered the padre a cigar, which was accepted. The padre said: "May I be allowed not to smoke, but to keep this as a souvenir of Christmas here and of meeting you on Christmas day?" The answer, with a laugh, was: "O, yes, but can't you give me a souvenir?" Then the hats came off. For the souvenir the padre gave was the copy of "The Soldier's Prayer," which he had carried in the lining of his cap since the war began, and the German officer, in accepting it, took off his cap and put the slip in its lining, saying as he did it: "I value this because I believe what it says, and when the war is over I shall take it out and give it as a keepsake to my youngest child."

The second question was, "What was in the notebook the German commander showed you?" The answer was that he had been shown the name and address in England of a certain brave British officer. He had been killed, and as he was dying the commander happened to pass and saw him struggling to get something out of a pocket. He went up and helped the dying officer, and the thing in the pocket was a photograph of his wife. The commander said, "I held it before him, and he lay looking at it till he died a few minutes after." Our padre took down the name and address and has been able to pass on the information to the bereaved home.

The whole German staff showed a fine spirit of respect during the service for the dead. On one side of the ditch half way between the two lines stood German officers with their soldiers about them; on the other the officers of the British regiments in the section with their soldiers about them, and between was our chaplain, an interpreter, and a German divinity student serving with their army. Our chaplain read the twenty-third Psalm in English, the German student reading it after him in German. Then a short prayer which the chaplain had written on a postcard and the interpreter had turned into German was read, sentence by sentence, by the student after the English form had been recited.

It was a memorable sight to see officers and men who had been fighting and as I write are fighting against one another as fiercely as ever, bareheaded, reverent, and keeping sacred truce as they did homage to the memory of the dead on Christmas day, 1914.



"WOMEN MUST WEEP"—This group of Serbian widows is gathered at Nish. In their faces can be seen the quiet fortitude with which they are bearing their sorrow. Their men have fallen in battle and the women thrilled by love of country and the great cause at stake have steeled themselves to bear bereavement bravely!

PHOTO © NEW YORK TIMES CO.



SERBIAN CAMP IN THE SNOW—The high altitudes in the country over which the Serbian campaign is being fought has added to the hardships of King Peter's army. Heavy snow, bad roads and intense cold are encountered. The picture shows a supply train back of the advance lines with sentinels on guard.

PHOTO © AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N



HEAVY SERBIAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION—These heavy guns have done great service in the present war. It was their superiority over the Austrian artillery that helped to make the invasion of Serbia such a disastrous failure. These guns were made in France by the Alsatian Schneider, who, though he has not had as much publicity as the Krupps, produces a type of gun that is proving itself the equal if not the superior of the product of the Essen works.

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



KING PETER LEAVING HEADQUARTERS OF SERBIAN ARMY—The Serbian King stands out as one of the most heroic figures in the great war. In his 71st year, broken in health, he took the field in the face of a victorious invading army and inspired his soldiers by his bravery to turn on the Austrians and drive them across the Danube and the Save. In a few sharp, decisive engagements he was able to retake Belgrade.

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## The Chicago Tribune.

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

Daily ..... 308,516  
Sunday ..... 438,728

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

## PROGRESSIVE LEADERS' PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The action taken by the Progressive leaders in endorsing the candidacy of Chief Justice Olson for the majority is good citizenship, good politics, and a good omen for the coming year campaign. There is no hope for an opposition candidate unless the Progressives and the Republicans pull together.

What is needed is a determination to ignore irrelevant differences, put aside partisanship, and concentrate behind the best candidate. Until we have nonpartisan elections under the law we must rely upon the public spirit of leaders, and the Progressives have offered an example which we hope will set the standard of the campaign for leaders and voters alike.

## VITALIZED EDUCATION.

In yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE Mr. Hyde reported upon the award of Tuxedo country life prizes and upon the splendid work being done by the country schools of Cook county under Supt. Tobin. Here, in fact, in successful application, is the principle cited in yesterday's editorial on education. Study what you have need of or soon will need to learn and by using.

## THE WAY TO BEAT LOAN SHARKS.

Effective and honest competition is the best weapon or shield in the fight upon the loan shark. The first annual report of the First State Industrial Wage Loan society is a report of actual progress and unmistakable success. Practice has vindicated theory. The society has overcome formidable obstacles and already is able to record a "paying basis." It is good to learn that it expects to lose no time in doubling its capital and extending its field of beneficence.

Disturbance by intended beneficiaries was, and no doubt still is, the chief difficulty, but publicity, and the right kind and amount of it, will gradually remove this difficulty. If the society's report is given a wide circulation where it is most needed—among the hard working and self-respecting poor—applicants will spring up from every side. The report should be summarized, translated into several foreign languages, and distributed through churches, settlements, labor unions, lodges, and neighborhood centers.

The loan shark should be driven out of business and efficient, public spirited competition, rather than legal threats and prohibitions, must be increasingly depended on to deprive him of his semi-criminal occupation.

## A USELESS LAW.

There is a bigger thing than law which prohibits the intermarriage of blacks and whites. It is unconquerable sentiment. Then why give it the disagreeable expression of legal enactment? Why make it a matter of record that the law recognizes a distinction between citizens of the United States? Why make the hollowness of our democracy a matter of record when it is not needed? We know that when certain inhibitions are encountered the oratorical principles of this land of freedom all away unheeded, and in the case of intermarriage between blacks and whites we would not have it otherwise, but why by enactment of congress impose the thought upon the inferior race that it is inferior?

Surely it is not to prevent the marriages which come within the contemplation of this proposed act. There is a mightier force than an act of congress which bars them. The sentiment exists and will exist and cannot be altered in any conditions conceivable to the present generation of Americans. They would not have it altered and it will not be altered. But why proceed to the folly of setting up race distinctions between citizens by law and of making inferiority a matter of statute? It is like putting the heel of law upon the face of a part of the nation. If law were the only thing that possibly could stand between the marriage of whites and blacks then we'd say pass the law, but when such a statute merely says to a part of the nation that it is hopelessly inferior then we say that such a statement is untrue and vicious.

## BUSINESS DURING THE WEEK.

The second business week of the new year was rich in sensations and in developments that may prove to have been big with permanent results of a beneficial character.

Attention was not unnaturally all but monopolized by the skyward tendency of wheat and by the loud and premature demands for a government embargo on exports of that staff of life. The reasonable man of affairs is not opposed to watching wheat for the purpose of preventing unscrupulous speculation or cornering. But he is decidedly opposed to hysterical and jumped-at conclusions, or to talk of an embargo in the absence of sufficient evidence that European demands for and free sales of our wheat threaten scarcity and famine at home.

The stock market has been firm, but the army of investors has remained distinctly inactive. The war loans, apparently, are expected to reduce bond quotations further, and there is a disposition to let capital lie idle until more tempting bargains offer themselves. This is a mistaken attitude that cannot long be maintained.

European purchases in this country are continuing at a rate that would mean gold imports—especially in view of the suspension of our tourist travel abroad—but the old world nations in conflict do not like to surrender the yellow metal. The Russian government has established a credit

In New York—the total may reach \$25,000,000 in the next few weeks—and every dollar, it is said, is to be paid to producers of American commodities needed by Russia. England may have to follow suit. China has sent us some gold, settling her accounts in New York instead of in London. Indeed, the indications that New York is becoming a financial world center, and that the effects of the existing disturbances may survive the return of peace, are constantly growing stronger.

Meantime our basic industries are making slow but sure and real progress. The steel men are confident and marking up prices a little here and there. Some of them see a 60 per cent capacity in the very near future. The railroads are also more hopeful, and orders are being placed, or considered, that cannot fail to increase materially the demand for unemployed labor. In many other lines of business the trend is declared to be favorable and encouraging. Interviews everywhere with men of affairs attest the growth of confidence and the emergence of the country from the "valley of depression." The foolish boomer is not in evidence, but steady and gradual recovery is expected throughout the financial and industrial world.

## FRATERNITY IN WAR.

Christmas between the trenches in what the military persons call the western theater of war—a phrase which reduces war to the prosaic of scene shifters, a stage manager, and an orchestra leader—was unimpededly human. The nations had decided that to recognize a period of good fellowship would be impolitic, if not inhuman, and there was no official sanction for what happened.

Brief cable dispatches carried the information that there was an informal adjustment of matters Christmas day and that in one bit of territory the Germans and British had a football game, but the whole illogicality and utter humanity of the arrangements does not appear until the letters of British officers to folk at home, appearing in the London newspapers, have been read.

One officer quotes a dazed sergeant major who had taken a two mile walk between the trenches observing the proceedings and exclaiming at every other step:

"It's hardly credible. I never would 'ave believed it."

These "hardly credible" proceedings started in various ways, according to the courage, good nature, and disposition of the men facing each other. In one spot the British stopped firing from a sort of feeling that if the other fellow didn't molest them they wouldn't molest the other fellow.

Opposite them were some Saxons, who, when it seemed safe, put their heads up above the trenches and called: "Englishmen, sing us something." The British "sang them something," and then two or three men went over to see what sort of folk the other fellows were. They were received in the trenches and joined song. A British major wrote home: "They were jolly, cheery fellows for the most part and it seemed silly to be fighting them."

In one trench they sang "God Save the King" and the Saxons brought out a bottle of wine for the health of King George. In another trench, also occupied by Saxons, caution was urged on the British not to take chances with the Germans to the left of the Saxons trenches. They were truculent and later proved it by waving black certain British soldiers who had taken a Christmas liberty of invading the space between trenches unarmed and shot at them to make the intimidation as plain as a brick.

In another stretch of territory the Germans and the British had a football game and the officer who narrates the incident puts an exclamation point after the score, which was 2 to 2 in favor of the Germans. Elsewhere certain embarrassed officers, finding that they had no common medium of expression, the Germans not knowing English or French and the English not knowing German, stood about in an awkward fraternity, saluting and shaking hands, until a private was dug out of the trenches to interpret, and then they exchanged good wishes, keespees, and photographs. The British sergeant major, taking a two mile walk, exclaimed that it was "hardly credible," but it was the most human thing in the world and the most beneficial. Back home the folk are singing songs of hate but the fighting men met each other and decided that there was a good deal of ordinary human nature on the other side.

Like soldiers they went back to their work after the truce and the man who had been offered a bottle of wine by a German might within the next twenty-four hours have put a bullet through that German's head, but he understood that he had been dealing in the one case as in the other with a man much like himself in everything that makes a man.

## The Best Editorial of the Day.

WHY NOT RE-ELECT THE SITTING JUDGES?

(From the Chicago Evening Post.)

Under cover of the majority election this spring comes the difficult task of choosing fourteen good judges for the Circuit court.

It is a difficult task, because it is always made even more confused than the election of fourteen good men to any positions need be. The biggest political issue overrules it, and instead of fourteen candidates the public is always made to pick from twenty-eight.

Why not simplify this process this year?

Why not, without establishing a precedent, simply take a short cut to getting a result which fair minded men of all parties must admit to be about as good as any result that can reasonably be expected?

Why not, in plain words, renominate only the sitting judges, and thus reflect all of them?

The situation seems absolutely out for such a move. The sitting judges are:

REPUBLICAN. DEMOCRATIC.  
Adolphe J. Poth, Frank Baker,  
James A. Baldwin, Edward O. Brown,  
John Gibbons, Lockwood Honoré,  
M. W. Pinckney, George Kersten,  
Kirkham Scanlan, John P. McGoorty,  
Frederic A. Smith, Charles M. Walker,  
Richard B. Tuthill, Thomas G. Windes.

There are, thus, seven Republicans and seven Democrats on the present list.

Neither party would "lose" by an agreement binding it to support the seven nominees of the other.

We admit that this list of judges is not perfect, but we also believe that, practically, the interests of Chicago can be served in no better way than by the return of these men to office—taking them as a whole.

Under the Supreme court's strange ruling upon the impossibility of a name's appearing on two party tickets the working out of this "seven and seven" agreement would be difficult. But we do not believe it impossible. It is certainly an object worth working for.

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri  
est agunt libelli.—JUVENAL.

SONG—MR. WELLS.  
(From "The Sorcerer.")

O H, my name is John Wellington Wells,  
I'm a dealer in magic and spells,  
In blessings and curses,  
And ever-living purses,  
In prophecies, witches, and knells.

If you want a proud foe to make tracks,  
If you'd melt a rich uncle in wax,  
You've but to look in  
On our resident Djinn.

Number seventy, Simmery Axel  
For he can prophecy  
With a witch of his eye,  
Peep with security  
Into futurity.

Sum up your history,  
Clear up a mystery,  
Humour proclivity  
For a nativity;  
With mirrors so magical  
Tetrapods tragical,  
Bogies spectacular,  
Answers aracular.

Facts astronomical,  
Sensu or comical,  
And, if you want, he  
Makes a reduction on taking a quantity.

OUR popular fellow-citizen Mr. Busby, who originated, we believe, in Hopdale, O., may be interested in the tribulations of the people of Hopdale, who are subjected to constant inconvenience by the manner in which the street cars of this village are operated. If Mr. Busby is interested we beg to mention a small incident.

LAST evening at 7:10 a north-bound State street car stopped twenty feet from the corner of Randolph street. The conductor let off two persons and then slammed the doors. We stepped for admittance, which was refused, although passengers were still discharging from the forward end of the car, which remained stationary for at least twenty seconds. The number of the car—we hope we are not boring Mr. Busby—was 6082.

THE question, "What is a landmark?" should be included in the literary test for writers. Many of them think that a landmark is an old inhabitant. Mrs. Lot, after her transformation into a p. o. s., was possibly a landmark; a jetted man might serve as one. But Fernando Jones was not a landmark.

THE definition of the word prose should also be included in the l. t. This from Richard Wigham's "The Things He Wrote to Her":

"When I lie prone with weariness, as victors always lie at the battle's end, if you, you will but kneel beside me and smile into my eyes...."

Overheard at a Women's Political Club.

First Woman: "I think Mr. Roosevelt is a very phlegmatic sort of person."

Second Woman: "Oh, well, you know Mr. Taft is very fat, too."

WHEN is a street car super-busied? E. C. G. noted that the register of one Broadway car showed 146 seats when the car entered the La Salle street tunnel. "Who, beats this?" as the rural scribe inquires, referring to a mammoth pumpkin.

## THE EAST WINDOW.

HE WHO SAYS, "I don't know a thing about music, but I know what I like," speaks truth: his ignorance of music is deep as the pit. Less frank are many subscribers to our Symphony concert, who, after years of concert-going, still confuse the second movement of one composition with the beginning of another composition; one earnest lady being observed, last week, following the programme for the succeeding concert. Musicians excepted, few of my acquaintances "know a thing about music." Despite passionate protests and persistent concert-going, music has never interested them; for one cannot be interested in a thing and not learn something about it. Music, as Hanselick said, loosens the feet or the heart just as wine loosens the tongue, but such victories testify only to the weakness of the vanquished. My friend might as well say to me, "I am interested in claret," as "I am interested in music." He may be "fond of" music, as he may be fond of claret; but it is not an aesthetic fondness. He may feed records into his phonograph, or he may sit by the fire and sip a whisky toddy: the plane of enjoyment is the same.

Music is the least understood of the arts, and the most difficult art in which to produce any thing of value. A child builds a snow-man, or models a rude figure in putty, or draws a picture on a slate, or writes a little story; but a child is never observed harmonizing a melody. A person hums la-la-la, and fancies he has "composed" something. With the temerity of ignorance, a person sets down a string of melodies (which a musician afterward "harmonizes") and announces that he has written an opera. Anybody can set down a melody, but only a musician can compose music. It is not the melody which is of value, but the manner in which it is treated—what it becomes beneath the hand of genius. Bernard Shaw said that Brahms wrote some headstrong melodies. But did he compose commonplace music? The melody of one of his loveliest Intermezzi is nothing more than the descending scale of B-flat. What could be more commonplace than a simple scale? What could be lovelier than this Intermezzo in E-flat?

Even genius cannot write music until the art is learned; but fools rush in where genius knows better than to tread. After years of preparation, Brahms began his first symphony, and worked on it for seven years. And critics? They review this symphony "they would review a warm bath, or a fall on an icy pavement, and mistake their sensations of pleasure or displeasure for an adventure in aesthetics."

SOME day, perhaps, Chicago will elect, quite by accident, a first class autocrat who will rule with the w. k. iron hand; then we shall have a subway, clean streets, and other things desired. Until then—nothing. Don't delude yourself. Nothing.

"MANHOLE HURLED INTO AIR."—The W. G. N. What do you make of that, Watson?

Merry!

Sir: I had a worse experience than the person who complains of almost suffocating while watching the submarine pictures. I was standing on the corner of Adams and Dearborn today when a fat woman about to board a Twelfth street car coughed in my face. I was almost smothered in onions.

N. B. T.

ENGLISH papers fear that Mr. Bryan has been "trapped by astute diplomacy." To trap Mr. Bryan in this way is to take an all-day sucker from a three-year-old.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVELER.

(From the Jefferson, La. Free Press.)  
Mr. Bryan is an order and speaker of national reputation, having traveled all over the world several times.

"GERMANS only 55 miles from Paris."

Fifty-five miles are as good as 55 miles.

BOTH sides agree that it is a war for freedom. Dr. Wiley urges décolleté for the male of the species.

MORE work for the barbers. R. L. T.

How to Keep Well.  
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## ANTI-TYPHOID LAKE RULES.

WATER transportation has not been able to meet that of the railroads in the United States.

One of the reasons, though not the most important, is that steamships have not been very careful about their sanitary arrangements. Several bad epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to infection on board ship.

Dr. Cobb of the public health service has shown that the typhoid rate among sailors is constantly higher than the rates of the cities at which the ships touch. He has demonstrated that the fault lies with the customary methods of taking on, storing, and supplying water.

The city of Toronto requires that the ships making that port shall fill their water tanks from the city water supply. Other cities are legislating along similar lines. The public health service is preparing to enforce certain requirements.

Anticipating action by the authorities, the bulletin of the Milwaukee health department says that the Erie railroad lake lines have issued the following rules:

"The health of the ship's company is fully as important as the safety of the ship and its cargo, and the supervision of the water supply will be the care of the master exclusively and cannot be delegated by him to any one."

"Isolated sources of supply and methods of distribution have been, or will be, provided, and under no circumstances shall the tanks be filled from any other source. The sea cock will be kept locked and the key be in the possession of the master."

"When water is to be taken, the master will give, or send, the key to the engineer on duty, who will personally close and lock the sea cock and return the key to the master. The connection is thoroughly bolted out for the purpose for at least five minutes before opening the sea cock. The engineer will also personally close and lock the sea cock and return the key to the master."

"Water tanks are to be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed out with a strong caustic solution at least once in each month, and the solution is to be flushed away through the distribution service."

"Except in case of fire, buckets or other vessels are not to be dipped into the tanks, and every effort is to be made to keep them free from contamination."

"In taking water, masters will exercise due caution with regard to ships ahead and haul courses, if necessary, to clear their wakes."

"Drinking cups or vessels used in common should be thoroughly boiled at frequent intervals or discarded, and the use of water buckets as containers for drinking water should be discouraged as far as possible. When used in fire holds, they should be discarded."

## LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Breadwest Co.)

PRINCE FRANCIS OF AUERSPERG is so well known in the United States, where he spent a number of years, that many will be interested to learn that the new 1915 addition of the Almanach de Gotha intimates that he is divorced from his American wife, Miss Florence Elsworth Hazard, daughter of the catnap manufacturer of Shrewsbury, N. J. Her sister is the wife of the brewer Beadstead.

It is perfectly true that the marriage of the prince and the lady Hazard, which took place at Shrewsbury, N. J., in June, 1899, was sanctioned or recognized by the Auersperg family, which is one of the mediocrity or formerly petty sovereign houses of Europe. It is recorded in the Almanach de Gotha as a "marriage of unequal birth," and was, therefore, of no legal value, either in Austria or Germany. Had there been any children born to the union they would have been debared, like their mother, from any share in the titles, honors, and prerogatives of the prince, which are his birthright.

The prince has now returned to his native land, and I have before me a photograph taken last month of the head of the Red Cross service for Austria, in which figure he is a cavalry officer, uniform with the Red Cross brassard, as the principal medical officer of the Red Cross service there, seated between the governor of the province, Count Larisch, and the owner of the estate where the Red Cross headquarters are established.

Countess Cudenhofer, daughter of the late Count Taaffe, so long prime minister of Austria.

Prince Francis Auersperg, whose father was at one time premier of Austria, and who is now known to the Austrians, in which he held a commission of lieutenant in a crack cavalry regiment, and to expatriate himself in consequence of all sorts of financial troubles. On arriving in this country, he went to work, and establishing himself in two small rooms in Clinton street, Brooklyn, studied medicine at the Long Island College hospital, and after three or four years obtained his degree and license as a doctor of medicine. It was after graduation that he made the acquaintance of Miss Florence Hazard and subsequent to their marriage they established themselves at 226 West Seventy-eighth street, New York, where the prince engaged in medical practice.

The prince and his wife lived quietly enough. Although he had become possessed of wealth through his marriage, there was no attempt at any social splurge on his part. But he came into the limelight after a few years in connection with some bankruptcy proceedings which involved the estate of a Fifth avenue millionaire establishment in the course of which the prince was mentioned as having been the financial backer of the concern. Indeed, the prince was described in the New York newspapers at the time as a "good for nothing" and was then intimated in the press that his wife had left him and had returned to her parents' home in New Jersey and that a divorce was imminent.

Shortly after this the prince left New York and went to Mexico, where he was said to be dividing his time between the practice of medicine and the development of mining properties.

Now he has reappeared in the land of his birth and has become reconciled to his family. He has paid off all his debts in Austria, and, judging by the uniform in which he appears in the photograph

should be boiled out frequently with the steam hose.

A Natural ice is not to be taken aboard under any circumstances, unless artificial ice is obtainable, and then only when its source is clearly known and satisfactory, and in quantity only sufficient for immediate needs. Ice boxes should be thoroughly scrubbed out after any such supply. No ice at all is preferable to a supply of doubtful quality."

## BEEF AND DEEP JUICE.

V. E. R. writes: "After one pound of beef has been searched and pressed through a meat press, about half a cup or so of liquid being obtained, is there any food value left in the beef? How does this juice class for a rundown condition of the nerves which causes one to have constant dull, heavy feeling in the head, with occasional sharp pains?"

PROPERLY prepared and violently squeezed, one pound of beef may yield about one-fifth its weight of juice. In the main beef juice is composed of serum and blood. It is one-fourth as rich in albumin as beef. Most of the food value is left in the beef.

Do not get the idea that beef juice or any other food has special value as a nerve food.

## WHY PIGEONS ARE KILLED.

P. S. S. writes: "If it is a fact that the foot and mouth disease is so contagious, and if pigeons are carriers of its germs, as so many seem to think, how could the public handle and prepare those birds for cooking without catching the disease?"

REPLY.

Not many cases of human foot and mouth disease have been contracted through meat of any kind. The purpose in killing pigeons is to prevent them from carrying infection to stock, and are more easily infected than are human beings.

## TO STOP WATER ITCH.

S. R. S. writes: "What can a person do for what you call water itch, which, as I understand it, is caused by a too dry temperature in the house?"

REPLY.

Equip the radiator with a valve. By means of this you can increase the humidity and stop your water itch.

## NO REMEDY.

J. C. writes: "The building I work in vibrates so that it is hardly fit to work in. Could you give me a remedy to relieve sickness caused by the vibration?"

REPLY.

There is none.

## YOGURT BENEFICIAL.

E. W. writes: "What is your opinion regarding milk in which yogurt is used to ferment it?"

REPLY.

It is nutritious and wholesome.



## The Legal Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

## DISAPPOINTED WITH STOCK ISSUE.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—A corporation has \$200,000 of capital stock divided equally into 20,000 shares. The directors, among whom are the promoters, voted the promoters \$25,000 of the common stock for their services and also made arrangements whereby the promoters would sell the preferred stock to the public on a percentage basis. Under such circumstances what is the legal status of the common stock held by the promoters?

REPLY.

It may be that this common stock for services rendered to the promoters for services performed or money paid. In such an event the promoters have the same rights as other stockholders. In general it may be said that the issuance of stock to promoters is a very closely under the law, and promoters may be forced to return stock improperly issued to them or be made to pay for the stock. However, if the promoters have taken the stock to retain an attorney to examine the situation and to take such action as is advisable.

## CANNOT BE FORCED TO RETURN.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform me if I can be compelled to return to my state to testify in a contest of a will, and what are the laws governing compensation for this duty?

REPLY.

You cannot be forced to return to this state to testify in these proceedings. You may do so if you desire upon being paid a fair compensation for your time and expenses. If the parties to this proceeding wish to force you to testify they can do so by sending a deposition to the state and requiring your attendance. The commissioner here in taking the deposition. In taking this deposition you will be paid a witness fee of \$1 a day.

## RECORDING CEMETERY DEED.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I have been informed that a large number of lot owners in various cemeteries in and near Chicago are having their deeds put on record in the recorder's office. The writer is the owner of a lot in Rosehill cemetery. Do you think it advisable to have the deed to this lot recorded?

REPLY.

The recording of your deed will be a protection to your title to this lot, and for this reason is advisable.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

ENGLISH GREATEST MILITARY.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—According to the statistics in the "best editorial" reprinted from Collier's in today's TRIBUNE, the expenditures of the three leading military powers for army and navy in 1902 and 1911, selected as typical years, were:

	1902.	1911.
Great Britain	\$500,000,000	\$500,000,000
Russia	289,500,000	321,500,000
Germany	219,000,000	314,500,000

The total expenditure of France was not far behind Germany's absolutely, and were considerably in excess of Germany's per capita.

Yet the English tell us that they are fighting alongside Russia and France to crush Prussian "militarism," when according to the figures they are the greatest military power in the world and Russia is next.







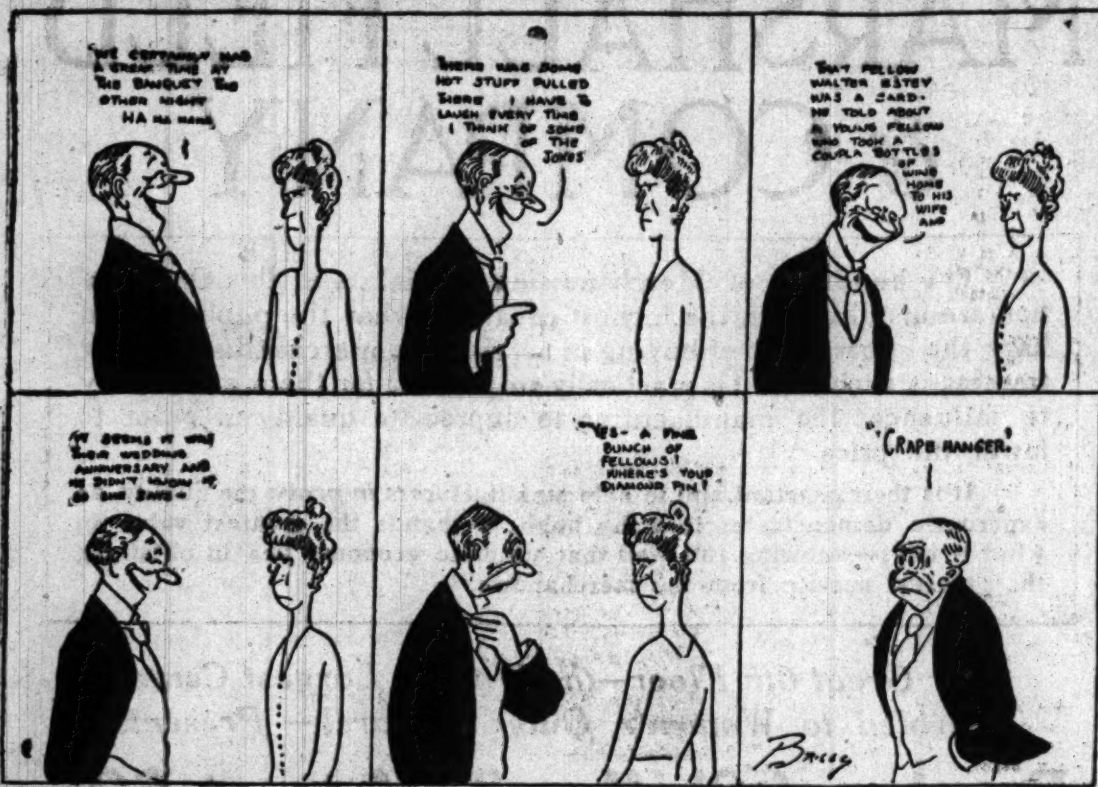




*Fifth Floor, South Room, State Street.*



## SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE.



## Marriage Mistake Letters

**DORIS BLAKE SAYS:**  
"The leading feature in the success of almost every great man is his wife."

## A Financial Transaction.

I made a mistake once that nearly caused me to get a divorce. As my husband was very close with me in money matters I had a grocery account. I decided that I must do something to get some money, so I was renting a room to a couple that paid cash for their groceries. I decided to have her orders charged to me, so that I could take the money.

This she agreed to. I decided not to spend it, and began to save. I had saved \$5 when my husband found the bill in his hiding place. He did not understand.

"The Tribune" will pay \$5 for every letter published on "The Mistake That Nearly Cost Me a Divorce." "Chicago Tribune." Write on only one side of the paper. No manuscripts will be returned.

and, as the woman had moved, I had no one to prove that I had got my money that way. He did not believe me at first, but was finally convinced. Well, he acted so ugly that I went to a lawyer. I wanted to start a divorce suit, but he advised me to bring my husband to his office. He talked to my husband and told him I was right in doing what I had done. It has been ten years since that day, and I have never had to pay my grocery bill since. So I consider I made a good mistake. MRS. A. D.

## The Curative Powers of Water.



(Copyright, 1915, by Lillian Russell.)

BECAUSE water is a common thing and so easily available, people, generally speaking, are inclined to ignore its valuable curative powers. Its merits as a preventive are more generally recognized, although it is as valuable in one case as in another. For headaches and eye aches arising from nervous disorders applications of water are most effective in relieving pain. Both hot and cold applications may be used successfully in these cases. It is not difficult to apply towels soaked in either hot or cold water to the parts affected, and I believe they help more than the hot water or ice bag. The moisture applied directly to the skin seems to add to the value of the treatment. Whether you should use the hot or the cold application depends upon which one you yourself find gives you most relief.

Have you reduced your flesh? If so, write and tell me how you reduced and how many pounds you lost. "The Tribune" will pay \$2 for every letter published. Address Lillian Russell, "Chicago Tribune," Chicago.

## Lillian Russell's Answers.

HATTIE: There is positively no way of making the eyes look large. Don't put anything in them. It is injurious. Good health alone will make the eyes clear and bright. The eyes require just as much care as any other part of the body.

LAURA: I am sorry that I cannot give you a dye for the eyebrows. Plain yellow vaseline or olive oil will gradually darken the eyebrows, but, of course, it will take some time to do it. Apply at night, with a small brush, but be careful that you do not get any of it into the eyes, as oils are irritating. Why don't you try a good eyebrow pencil?

M. C. S.: The puerperal fever you speak of may be caused by late hours, kidney trouble, or eye strain. Crying sometimes causes it. Try to learn the cause, and correct it. Bathe the eyes gently with warm water and then rub gently underneath them with a good skin food. In the morning bathe with cold water. I shall be glad to send you a formula for eye wash if you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

## THE TRIBUNE COOK BOOK

EDITED BY JANE COWINGTON

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Edith Jones with current market materials and are endorsed by her.

## The Winter Egg.

One of the magazine some years ago a man who wanted to help his wife ate less than formerly, and was not only in better health, but far happier. They also had many things, such as books and theater tickets, which they had not been able to have when they ate more than was necessary to keep them working and well. One of their first attempts was to get on with but one egg at breakfast instead of two, and they found themselves quite as well satisfied with the one.

The egg furnished unquestionable and a wholly dependable amount of nourishment, but table eggs in winter are expensive. Perfectly fresh eggs in winter are and always have been at a premium.

The Boiled Egg. Many people have taught that the cold storage egg is preferable to the so-called egg, and considerably cheaper in price, the cheapest in price of any egg that ought to be used in cooking. The loss on the selected egg has been declared to be one-third of the value of the new laid egg. Nobody gains anything from this, but somebody pays.

Actually boiling the white of an egg hardens it, just as frying it over too much fire makes it as stiff as leather and indigestible if not uneatable. The digestion of it is undoubtedly more complete if the boiled egg is cooked slowly, twenty minutes from start to finish. Put on cold water, bring to the boiling point, and simmer. There are food wastes besides poor preparation, cooking, and serving.

Eggs for Children. There is a recipe in one of the best Italian cook books with the title "An Egg for Baby" which is worth reprinting from time to time, although its charm cannot be reproduced in translation: "Do you know how to quiet a crying child who is a dainty eater? If you have a fresh egg beat the yolk well in a bowl with two or three tablespoons of powdered sugar; then beat the white to a stiff mountain and mix the two. Put the bowl before the child, and give him a slice of bread to dip in it."

## FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

by KITTY KELLY

**"THE ESCAPE"**  
D. W. Griffith.

M. R. GRIFFITH made three pictures the last year, "The Escape," "The Avenging Conscience," and "The Clansman," of which about half the time was devoted to the latter. He counted it a full year's work, which is a fact so indicative of his ideals for picture making that it needs no elaboration. This is testified by this master director as essential to adequate picture production as is money; his idea is to make as perfect a picture as he can, and there rests his responsibility. On the public's head is its acceptance of the work, and if the public is not supercilious it has in prospect the opportunity of watching the business of motion pictures transformed into an art.

All motion pictures, naturally, won't reach this pinnacle, just as not all dramatic productions do by some considerable measure, but there will be some of that kind, and foremost among them will be Mr. Griffith's.

This pictorial treatment of the need of spiritual consideration is suggested by scientific showing of the rigid selective requirements for the continuance of life through all the lower creatures, from the amoeba to blooded stock, until in human kind complete indifference to fitness governs the fundamental step in civilization's progress.

The contrasting lives of the two sisters from a home poverty stricken alley in finance and ideal develops the idea. The one escapes a projected marriage with the bully of the street into a life varying in hardship and experience, finding its solution in healthful work, whose doctrine Griffith preaches warmly through the potent screen forces, while the younger, unit sister, admiring the brute strength of the bully, marries him.

It isn't necessary to say of Griffith players that they act so naturally as to seem alive; that is what the director stands for, for all who know him know, but it may be permissible to suggest the coincidence between the unconscious message bearing blossoms and birds in places of nice thoughts, and their absence in homes of incipient crime. That is another Griffith principle.

To my notion this picture is a bit long, though one scarcely realizes it, but some of the raiding scenes might be eliminated, even though it is condensed so closely. We have seen so many pictures that this, though it may introduce a punch for some, rather brings down the standard of the picture.

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each childish saying printed. The stories may be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. Address bright sayings to "Auntie Bee," "Tribune," Chicago.

eventing Theima said, "Why don't you mamma phone up to the theater for a 30 cent seat and get one free for your papa, that's the way my mamma does." "Well, you see, there's no one to stay with us children," "Well," argued Theima, "get the old lady across the street, from our house; she stays with us when mamma goes away, and only charges 5 cents an hour and never stays over 15 cents' worth."

Little Grace's mother had been vainly trying to thread the needle of the sewing machine, and the strain on her eyes had evidently made her frown. Grace, watching her, suddenly said: "Mamma, are you mad at me?" "No," she replied, absently. "Again, after a few moments came: 'Mamma, are you mad at me?' 'Of course not. Why do you ask me that?' 'Well,' little Grace replied, pointing her finger to the lines between her mother's eyes, 'You've got some mad on your head.'"

On Pet's fourth birthday her oldest sister was married. Every one seemed to have forgotten the little one until after the bride and groom and guests had departed. Then daddy took his girl on his knee and asked her what sort of a birthday present she had received. "O, nuffin but a brother-in-law," said she.

One evening Theima, a little neighbor girl came over to see Agnes. During the

fresh from the Pacific

Here comes a treat from the Pacific coast! Clip the recipe. It is a dish over which your family will enthuse. Say nothing about it. Let it surprise them.

**MINCED CLAMS A LA NEWBURG**  
1 Can of "Pioneer" Minced Sea Clams (medium).  
1 Tablespoonful of flour.  
1 Tablespoonful of butter.  
1 Cupful of cream.  
2 Tablespoonful of sherry wine.  
Salt, pepper and cayenne.

Melt the butter in stew pan or chafin dish and stir in the flour. When well mixed add gradually the cream, stirring constantly, and when smooth add the clams (previously drained from part of the juice) and cook until well heated. Add the salt, cayenne and sherry, then the beaten yolks of eggs, and serve at once.

**Pioneer Clams**  
MINCED SEA CLAMS  
from the clean white shore sand of the North Pacific. Packed when fattest and tenderest. They come to you with all their original sea flavor. Getting this delicate ocean freshness to you is the secret of the Sea Beach Packing Works.

Write for Free Recipe Book  
Chicago Office  
326 W. Madison St.  
Sea Beach Packing Works  
200 Pacific Avenue  
Astoria, Wash., U. S. A.  
Packers of Quality Sea Foods Since 1893

**Pioneer Clams**  
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## MARION HARLAND'S HELPING-HAND

Names for Girls' Club.

It should like your assistance in selecting a name for our club. We are a society of ten girls looking for a suitable name, and we beg that you will do this favor for us. R. A. J. Why not the "Delta Club"? You recollect Longfellow's beautiful lines descriptive of girlhood: "Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet, Womanhood and childhood meet." In meeting they form a "delta" upon which you ten jolly girls stand. You need not let the general public know why you adopt the title. And Delta—the Greek letter corresponding to the English "D"—will be a good name by which to designate the club, the meaning being kept to yourselves.

**Will Rub the Tub.**  
"I see in the Corner, headed 'Practical and Excellent,' a letter which I feel should be answered at once with as much publicity as the letter was given. The writer, C. B., advocates cleaning bathtubs and lavatories with muriatic acid. Any one who follows this advice will simply ruin the bowl or tub. Both are of enameled ware, the enamel being as delicate as the enamel on the teeth. Muriatic acid eats this enamel just as it would the enamel on the teeth. Muriatic acid can be safely used on the closet bowl, which is made of vitreous china, and can be kept in sanitary condition only by the use of the acid, or on a lavatory made of the same ware. But, let me repeat, no fixture of enameled iron should ever be touched with a drop of acid. My husband is connected with the manufacture of this ware, and to each place send out in a warning against the use of muriatic acid. MRS. J. D. M."

**Ask Concerning Coloring Work.**  
Please write me about your coloring work! The query is too vague for my comprehension, yet it was addressed to the Corner and some of our members may have the key. In the honest desire to serve correspondents at any sacrifice of personal vanity or convenience I avow ignorance of "coloring work," and plead for elucidation. Perhaps photographers can help me out?

**Heat Discolored Electric Iron.**  
Can you tell me how to clean an electric iron that has become discolored with heat? MRS. L. S. I cannot understand why your iron should be discolored by the heat. It should withstand any degree of chloric. Mine has been in use for years and has not changed color. Try cleaning with plate powder after washing with hot suds in which you have mixed a little household ammonia. Do not put the iron into the water, but use a stiff brush, wringing the lower part of the iron in a dry cloth while you scrub the upper. Perhaps other housewives have had an experience similar to yours. May we hear from them?

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## Cold Feet!

Your agony and suffering stopped. Warm feet—day and night—if you apply

**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**  
Old and young suffering from cold limbs will find an application of Sloan's Liniment before retiring to give prompt relief. Buy a bottle today. At all dealers. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Dr. E. J. Sloan, Inc., Phila. & St. Louis.

**Evening Gowns**  
Should be seen in Dehmlow to make them sweet and fluffy. Dehmlow knows how. 3906-08 BROADWAY.

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## SEEKS TO FORCE SLAUGHTER OF STATE'S CATTLE

Plainfield Man in Washington  
Asks Sherman to Abandon  
Stand Against It.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—An effort to get Senator Sherman to withdraw from his position that time should be given for an investigation of the herds of cattle and hogs in Illinois affected with the foot and mouth disease before they are slaughtered, H. B. Grommon of Plainfield, Ill., has come to Washington. He has had one interview with the senator and will confer with him again tomorrow on the subject.

Mr. Grommon has enlisted the sympathies of Representative Copley in his campaign to procure the immediate slaughter of every herd of cattle and hogs in Illinois affected with the disease. Before leaving for Chicago, Congressman Copley said:

"I am convinced this is not a time to temporize. I am told by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, that the only way to eradicate the disease is by the slaughter of the infected animals before the sound cattle can be infected, and I think that is the method that should be employed, instead of quarantining. I sympathize with what Mr. Grommon and his friends among the dairymen in the Chicago milk producing district are trying to do."

**Marks Forty Herds for Slaughter.**  
Mr. Grommon says that over 570 herds already have been slaughtered in Illinois and there are about forty infected herds which should be slaughtered immediately and the farms disinfected. The owners of twenty-one of these herds make no objection to the killing of their animals, but say the cost of digging the trenches to bury them and of disinfecting is greater than they can bear. The owners of the remaining herds are fighting slaughter, he says.

"The trouble is that there is no appropriation either by the state of Illinois or the federal government to pay for the slaughtered cattle or to pay for disinfecting the premises, and the owners of some of the herds are afraid they will not get their money back," he said.

"I hope to convince Senator Sherman that this is not a time to investigate, and to get him to make a public statement in favor of immediate slaughter. I think such a statement from him will have a good effect upon the farmers and upon the Illinois legislature."

**Congress Urged to Act.**  
Asserting a conviction that Congress unwillingly is forcing the spread of foot and mouth disease, live stock exchanges in Chicago, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, and East St. Louis, and the railroads in the west and southwest, and country banks—particularly the latter—are asking that Congress afford relief.

They ask that the deficiency bill now in conference be passed without delay. The measure carries with it an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be used in part by the department of agriculture in paying for the cattle that have already been destroyed. The department of agriculture has prepared vouchers for \$1,000,000, but there is no money to pay them, so they are being held here.

The result is that the small banks that have advanced money to owners of destroyed cattle are not able to get the money they advanced on the assumption that the bills would be promptly paid.

**Busch Stock to Market.**  
It is represented in the telegrams and resolutions that farmers are hurrying suspected stock to market. Thereby they are spreading the disease, which is so highly infectious that it is carried on the shoes of those who merely walk across fields in which infected cattle have been confined.

The theory is that if the government would pay what it owes without delay and give assurance that owners of cattle destroyed would be fully reimbursed promptly there would be no future temptation to the owners to hurry suspected animals to market.

**Found Dead in Street.**  
A man whose name is believed to be Samuel Carter, colored, was found dead at the bottom of an elevator shaft in a building occupied by the Sportsman's Club of America, 610 South Michigan avenue, early yesterday. Carter, a waiter, disappeared about 9 o'clock last night, and a search was made for him, but he could not be found then.

## C. A. A. CAMPAIGN HOTTEST EVER

Literature, Managers, and  
Headquarters Make Fight  
Like Real Thing.

POLLS OPEN TOMORROW.

Campaign managers, headquarters, and literature are features of one of the hottest election contests in the history of the Chicago Athletic Association. The election is set for tomorrow afternoon.

Herman M. Hoelcher, former vice president of the L. Wolff Manufacturing company, heads the "regular" ticket for president, in opposition to Francis S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal company, who is listed on the "members" ticket.

The party lines follow more or less closely the question of whether a membership should be allowed to surrender his membership to the club and receive \$300 for it. The regulars are in favor of the proposal, and are in control at present.

**Factions Open Headquarters.**  
Each of the factions has opened headquarters in the club, from which letters and circulars have been sent out to the membership. Robert E. Lee is official "campaign manager" for Mr. Hoelcher, but Mr. Peabody does not believe in a large amount of active campaigning and has no manager.

The rest of the regular ticket is as follows: Vice president, M. J. Agnew; secretary, John H. Palmer, and directors, W. B. Simpson, J. P. Griffin, W. T. Cooper, J. W. McGuire, and H. W. Huel. The members' ticket includes: Vice president, H. H. Latham; secretary, Harold Dyrenforth, and directors, J. R. Lemfey, W. J. Mohr, R. J. Fitzgerald, M. W. Pinckney, and P. J. Watkins. W. T. Brainer is candidate for treasurer on both tickets.

**Polls Open Tomorrow.**  
The election will be held from 12 to 6 tomorrow, and the annual meeting will follow. At this meeting the proposal for the surrender of club memberships will be advanced by the regulars. At present a member may resign from the club, but receives nothing for his membership.

Under the new scheme, a new member will have to pay \$300 in addition to the \$200 initiation fee before he may join, the \$500 going to the old member. It is claimed that in this way a larger number of members will be actively interested in the club's affairs, because of the inducement for the inactive members to retire. The regulars charge the Peabody faction to be reactionaries in whose hands the direction of the club was controlled prior to the last election.

"There are no points of difference between the two tickets," said Mr. Peabody, "that are worth mentioning."

**VOTE PLAY A SOCIAL EVENT.**  
Suffrage Film by Mrs. Medill McCormick to Be Shown in Seventh Ward.

The well known suffrage photo play, "Your Little Girl and Mine," which was produced by Mrs. Medill McCormick, will be given by the Seventh ward auxiliary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association on Jan. 22, continuously from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m., at the Drexel theater, 808 East Sixty-third street, just east of Cottage Grove avenue.

This will be the first time the play has been shown outside of the loop, and it is planned to give it an enthusiastic reception.

**BRIDES OF 1915**  
Will Appreciate a Ring or Wedding Gift from  
THE HOUSE OF  
**KIRCHBERG**  
DIAMONDS  
Founded 1867

because that name is the best assurance of quality. For 45 years the House of Kirchberg has been keeping faith with their patrons, realizing that the best asset in business is a good name for reliable merchandise and fair dealing.

**104 North State Street**  
1 Door North of Randolph St., Opposite Field's

Interior Decorations  
and Furnishings

**MARSHALL FIELD & CO**

Interior Decorations  
and Furnishings

To better acquaint our patrons with the productions of our own Nation—we have arranged suitable

## Special Exhibits Showing Workers Making

and Decorating "Syracuse" China  
Blowing Glass Making Pottery  
Modeling in Clay Weaving Willow  
Carving Wooden Picture Frames by Hand

These Exhibits are shown  
in the allied Second Floor,

Wabash Avenue, Homefurnishing  
Sections, devoted to

CHINA GLASS TABLE METALWARE  
PICTURES LIGHTING-ACCESSORIES ARTWARES

which are featuring for this week  
representative merchandise

Made in the U. S. A.

To emphasize the advantages in purchasing for our homes  
articles Made in the United States of America we offer

Special Prices  
of Many Kinds

News of these unusual values will be found in this  
and other advertisements to follow

### Products of Tiffany Studios & Furnaces

(Made in U. S. A.)  
Famed the world over for their beauty and their uniqueness—these sold in Chicago exclusively by us—on our second floor, Wabash avenue.

Tiffany Lamps, \$15.00 to \$350.00.  
Tiffany Favril Glass—table glass, vases and flower bowls.  
Tiffany Desk Sets, Smokers' Articles, etc. Second Floor.

### Rookwood Pottery Art Products

(Made in U. S. A.)  
Prize winner at recent World's Fair, aptly called "The Art Pottery of America," and prized in many homes in many nations—is sold in Chicago exclusively by us. Prices range from the smaller vases at \$1.00 upward to the more costly. Each piece is an original creation. Second Floor.

### Sale of 450 Pieces of Glassware

(Made in U. S. A.)  
**1.45 each**  
300 Relish Dishes, in the two new shapes illustrated, cut by hand, each, \$1.45  
150 five-inch Compotes, Ladore pattern, each, \$1.45  
Second Floor.

### Special Sale of 300 Beautiful Hand-Colored Pictures

(By Floria A. Baker—a student of Wallace Nutting.)  
**\$1.75**  
One of the best values the Art Galleries have ever offered. Those who are familiar with the work of Wallace Nutting and Davidson will realize the strength of this value. This price is made to introduce this artist to Chicago. Size of Pictures, 12 inches by 16 inches, in Roman gold powder finish. Frames of new patterns. Art Galleries, Second Floor.

### Durable "Syracuse" China

(Made in U. S. A.)  
In a Remarkable Special  
Introductory Sale

Beyond question the most durable China made; the exquisite colors and charming patterns of "Syracuse" China are part of the China itself, and practically last as long. To introduce "Syracuse" China the following offers on some of the best open-stock patterns are made for this week only. The prices are practically the usual wholesale cost to us.

Canterbury Pattern—6 salad plates, as illustrated.	\$1.00
Canterbury Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$15.00
Old Harlem Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$10.00
Garland Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$12.50
Tudor Rose Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$12.50
Arrow Head Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$19.75
Indian Pattern—50 piece Dinner Set.	\$12.50

A complete line of all services is carried by us.  
China Section, Wabash Avenue, Second Floor.

### In That Mecca for Good Housekeepers—the Household Utilities; Ninth Floor— Aluminum Sale—

5,000 Utensils at About Usual Wholesale Prices

We have determined that every housewife in Chicago shall know this great Section as the most convenient place to get everything needed to make the kitchen more efficient—at lowest possible cost.

At 30c Each— 1 qt. Deep Sauce Pans. 1 qt. Lipped Sauce Pans. 2 qt. Pudding Pans.	At 15c Each— Dippers. At \$1.00 Each— 2 qt. Coffee Pots.	At 50c Each— 2 qt. Lipped Sauce Pans. 3 qt. Dairy Pans. 3 qt. Sauce Pans.
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And many other Utensils equally low-priced.  
Sale Begins This Morning—Household Utilities, Ninth Floor.

The January Clearance Sale in the Fifth Floor Upholstery Sections includes

5,000 Yards Colonial Cretonnes  
at 25c Yd.

(Practically Wholesale Cost)

4,000 Rolls of Wall Paper at 10c, 15c and  
25c a Roll Fifth Floor.

A Special Selling of  
Kermanshah Rugs—\$30.00 to \$55.00

About 3 ft. x 4 ft. \$30.00 to \$40.00	About 4 ft. x 6 ft. \$47.50 to \$55.00
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Kermanshah Mats, about 1 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in., \$12.50.

That we are offering greater values in 1915 will be demonstrated if you will come here today and see these Rugs. To illustrate the great range of choice in these finest of Orientals we quote the following sizes and prices:

8.9x5.6 feet 11.1x7.10 feet	\$150 185	12.0x8.5 feet 11.6x8.6 feet	\$250 215	12.2x8.9 feet 13.4x8.7 feet	\$225 225	15.1x10.10 feet 26.7x17.3 feet	\$375 1250
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Third Floor.

A Very Special Selling of  
**FIELD FURNITURE**  
At prices remarkable for their lowness—unusual values which emphasize our statement that 1915 will be an era of greater value-giving.

Over an entire city block of fine Furniture—every piece a good value—some values, such as those illustrated, nothing short of remarkable. Quantity purchasing is the reason.

Here is a solid mahogany Bedroom Set in antique mahogany finish; substantial construction; simple in design. May be had also in ivory enamel.

Dressers, illustrated, reduced to \$27.00	Bedroom Furniture, reduced to \$26.00	Fumed Reed Rockers—covered with cretonne in an attractive pattern—\$6.85
Chiffoniers, illustrated, reduced to \$26.00	Bedroom Furniture, reduced to \$26.00	Chairs to match—\$6.85
Beds, 3/4 size, partly shown in picture, reduced to \$29.00	Bedroom Furniture, reduced to \$22.50	Fern Stands of fumed reed, removable metal tray with self-watering device; 11 inches wide, 28 inches long, 32 inches high—\$5.75
Toilet Tables, reduced to \$22.50	50 solid mahogany Library Tables, illustrated, in a popular and attractive Colonial design; size 46 in. x 28 in.—just the kind for apartments—\$27.50	

Library and Living Room Furniture, Eighth Floor.	Reed Furniture, Eighth Floor.
\$26.00	\$27.50
\$6.85	\$5.75

Wilton Rugs \$26.00  
(Size 9x12 feet.)

No January has witnessed such enthusiastic response as followed our announcement last week of these remarkable values. It gives strength to our determination to give better values in 1915 than ever before.

Size 8.3x10.6 ft., \$24.00.  
Note—The quantities are limited.  
Domestic Rug Section, Third Floor.

Inlaid Linoleums 65c sq. yd.

Dependable quality; artistic designs; easy to care for; durable, sanitary—and at the lowest price we have known on goods of such qualities. 65c is the usual price of the ordinary printed Linoleum—and this is inlaid.  
Third Floor.

MON. 18 JAN.  
"Finis"  
A grand wind-up  
of our exceptional  
Clearance—Today  
Suits, Coats, Hats  
\$10—\$15  
\$25—\$35—\$45  
Values to \$150.

**Blum's**  
SMART  
WEAR  
WOMEN  
CONCEALING NECK  
AND ANKLE  
MIDWINTER

524 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, SOUTH





that we have gathered," said Missions Ferry. The eighteen men working under Mr. Kalkreuth, who was on duty on the street car line, said that they had more than many people have any idea of the amount of work that is required to keep the company's cars running. The reason the company does not stop more cars is because they cost \$6,000 apiece.

Mrs. Julia Block, 6932 Normal avenue, surprised a burglar in her home early yesterday. He escaped with a diamond ring valued at \$80 after forcing Mrs. Block to point him to the front door at the top of a revolver to prevent her alarming her husband, who was asleep in another room.

H. Daidum, secretary of the league, for a great mass meeting in the exposition special auditorium, which has a seating capacity of more than 10,000, on the occasion of the president's appearance.

Other speakers who are expected to address the meeting include Secretary of War, Wm. D. Taft; Mayor T. Harrison; formerly ambassador to France.

After the boy had waited an hour at the hotel for a full half hour, to the amusement of guests, he was informed that Old Joe Yak might be found in the comic section of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

the last night. Dominick Grape, 1904  
nd Superior street, at whose home five  
st were playing cards, told the police  
t he shot Sabek when the latter drew  
revolver during a quarrel. Sabek had  
isted on having his revolver on the

"Here's a dollar," said Mrs. Smith. "Catch it to me, and I'll give you a reward."

Henry Dummerit of 4455 North Racine avenue said he was in the smoking compartment talking to Alvin Ebenhart of campaign, Ill., when the accident occurred. Mr. Dummerit was cut about the head and face.



**FURNISHERS**  
**Three Streets**

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States. This group of people is interested in the history of the United States because they want to know more about the United States. They want to know more about the United States because they want to know more about the United States.

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W. Well farm, 10000 private January 1971  
W. Wilson ex. Haverwood 2000

RIDAN-RD. 4011 RD - TO REYN-EX.  
Lk sunny rm. for 1 or 2 partly farm; 2  
sqs. facing w. 1/2 city blk.; Wilson ex.  
RIDAN-RD. 4211 RD - TO REYN-EX.  
rm. priv. open back; bk. exp. Well  
farm.

RIDAN-RD. 4012 RD - RENT-ROOM.  
Lk sunny rm. for 1 or 2 partly farm; 2  
sqs. facing w. 1/2 city blk.; Wilson ex.  
RIDAN-RD. 4013 RD - NO RENT - RICH-  
Lk rm.; Lk. exp. 1/2 city blk.; Wilson ex.  
RIDAN-RD. TO RENT-LARGE ROOM.  
Lk sunny, 1/2 double. Haverwood 2000.

RIDAN-RD. 4014 RD - NO RENT-ROOM.  
Lk rm.; partial 1/2 city blk.; Haverwood 1997.



**FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE -**  
Maize, good in  
today. **FRANK**

**FOR SALE -**  
cheap tract of  
**MARTIN GAUL**

**FOR SALE -**  
any walnut  
Angeleno, on a  
trees; price \$800  
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**FOR SALE -**  
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**FOR SALE -**  
Riverside and  
land. \$400 to \$1250  
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**FOR SALE—IM-**  
proved farms  
farms ready for  
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Write for map.  
**LLOYD & CO. 1**

**FOR SALE—1ST**  
County, South  
suited for truck  
stock and poultry  
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Suite T. 421

**FOR SALE—FLA**  
small tracts, s  
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**FOR SALE—S.**

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The January Sale of Women's Negligees develops more unusual opportunities as the month progresses.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Special—Women's Colored-lace and button boots in patent and dull calf at \$4.45 pair.

THESE EVENTFUL JANUARY SALES have been enriched by many special purchases of new merchandise which arrived during the last few days. Almost every section is offering January Sale values which make it highly important that you visit this store today.

## 2,000 Yards of Beautiful White Japanese Habutai Wash Silks at 55c Yard

THIS is the feature of a silk sale sure to cause widespread interest. These white Habutai silks are 36 inches wide and of an excellent quality which will launder perfectly. Special, 55c yard.

36-inch satin-stripe all-silk shirts; specially priced, yard, \$1.00  
32-inch crepe de Chine shirts, in multi-color and monotonous, yd., \$2.00  
36-inch crepe de Chine shirts, in satin and candy stripe effects, \$1.50

Second Floor, North Room.

## 2,000 Yards of 72-inch Irish Satin Table Damask, \$1.00 Yd.

A remarkable lot of Irish table damask will be offered today in the January Sale of linens. There are many beautiful patterns from which to select—all in the 72-inch width—unusual at \$1 yard.

Napkins to match (22x22 inches), \$3.25 dozen.

Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths

Very attractive circular designs with napkins to match.

2x2 yards, \$4.25 2x3 yards, \$5.25 2x3 yards, \$6.25 2x2 yards, \$5.25

25x25-inch napkins, \$6.25 dozen

1,000 dozens of hemmed, hemstitched and scalloped all-linen huck towels, special at \$3 a dozen.

Hemstitched damask breakfast sets, consisting of 63x63-inch cloth and one dozen 14-inch napkins to match with blue, brown and lavender

Hemstitched Austrian homespun linen scarfs in sizes 18x36 inches at \$1; 20x45 inches at \$1.25; 20x54 inches, \$1.50; 20x63 inches, \$1.75; 20x72 inches, \$2.

Second Floor, North Room.

borders, special, \$7.50 a set.

72-inch round scalloped-edge damask table cloths, \$5 each. And 20-inch napkins to match at \$7 a dozen.

45-inch heavy natural colored linen breakfast cloths with scalloped edges, \$1 each.

50-inch heavy natural colored linen breakfast cloths with scalloped edges, \$1 each.

## The January Clearance Sales

Offer Remarkable Reductions on Women's and Misses' Apparel of Recognized Excellence, Especially in This Lot of About 1,000

## Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits and Dresses

All Greatly Reduced for This Clearance to

# \$15

DRESSES, suits and coats, left from the past season's selling have been included in this great assortment so radically reduced in price for quick disposal.

No woman who takes any heed at all of the way she spends her income or allowance can afford to disregard these Clearance Sales, as they offer purchasing opportunity seldom encountered.

All these garments have been taken from our regular stock.

We would advise early selection, as in many instances there are only one or two of a kind, although these lots at \$15 are unusually large.

## 3,000 Blouses

These have been grouped into three great lots and marked, irrespective of former prices, at

# \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95

These lots consist of odds and ends and broken sizes, blouses somewhat soiled, but all of good style.

The collection consists of lace blouses, silk blouses, Georgette crepe blouses and crepe de Chine blouses in an unusually wide variety.

## Fur Coats and Sets

Greatly Reduced for Clearance

Skunk Opossum, Natural Opossum, Fitch Opossum, Japanese Mink, Hudson Seal, Civet Cat	40 Muffs at \$15
Patagonian Fox, Black Fox, Pointed Fox, Hudson Seal, Skunk, Russian Fitch	45 Muffs at \$25
Beaver, Caracul, Patagonian Fox, Black Fox, Pointed Fox, Black Lynx, Skunk	35 Scarfs at \$20
Russian and German Fitch, Natural Mink, Persian Lamb, White Fox, Kolinsky	25 Scarfs at \$35
Russian Fitch, Natural Skunk	10 Collars and Cuffs at \$15

38-inch Hudson Seal—8 Coats at \$75

Fourth Floor, North and South Rooms.

Extreme Values Are Now Being Offered in These

## Boys' Washable Suits at \$1.95

Large new assortments have recently arrived—new, fresh, spotlessly clean suits of fast-color fabrics in all sizes. Included are:

Middy Suits, Oliver Twist, French Blouse and Tommy Tucker Suits, of plain white galatea with navy or cadet blue, red, tan or white trimmed collars—some with laced front. Others of striped galatea in navy or cadet blue, or brown, with trimmed collar.

Oliver Twist Suits of striped galatea, in navy or cadet blue, brown and plain white, with trimmed collars and cuffs and solid blue or brown pants to match.

French Blouse Suits in plain white or striped galatea, with blue or brown trimmed collars, cuffs and vest.

Vestee Suits in white galatea, with plain washable and checked vests.

Tommy Tucker Suits of plain color galatea, chambray or fancy striped galatea—also of plain white galatea with blue collar—Choice at \$1.95.

Second Floor, South Room

## January Clearing Sale of Knit Underwear

Women's union suits of merino, mercerized and fine ribbed cotton in many desirable styles in the usual size range and the extra large sizes, reduced in this final clearance of knit underwear to \$1.45 suit.

Women's Union Suits Reduced to \$3.45

Silk-and-wool and merino union suits in desirable styles and in the regular and extra large sizes. Now \$3.45 suit.

Women's Vests, Pants and Tights Reduced to 95c.

Women's vests, pants and tights of all wool, of silk-and-wool and of merino, in white and natural colors, practically all sizes—all greatly reduced to 95c garment.

Women's Underwear, Third Floor, North.

Men's Union Suits Reduced for Clearance.

Men's cotton and merino union suits, in great many weights, all reduced to suit, \$1.35

Men's union suits of wool, cotton, merino and mercerized, all high class garments, reduced to suit, \$2.35

All our knit underwear is guaranteed "Non-Shrinkable."

Men's Underwear, First Floor, South.

## Sheets and Pillow Cases

Every lot of sheets and pillow cases offered for sale by the prominent mills is examined by this store's representative. By doing so a bargain is never overlooked and often unusual bargains are secured.

This sale is the outcome of one of those fortunate instances. Be like this store—examine this unusual offering early. The following sizes only are included:

81x90-inch sheets—for this sale only 68c

81x99-inch sheets—for this sale only 78c

45x36-inch pillow cases—for this sale only 18c

45x38-inch pillow cases—for this sale only 20c

Second Floor, North Room.

## The January Sale of Cotton Dress Fabrics Offers One of Its Most Signal Values

## 32-inch Silk-Mixed Jacquard Shirtings at 38c Yard

They come with white grounds over which are beautiful colored stripes and small self-figures.

One of the most remarkable features of this offering is the great variety of colorings included.

These shirtings would usually sell at more than half again as much as 38c a yard.

Imported Voiles, Beautifully Printed, 35c Yd.

They come in the latest floral effects on white and colored grounds—when sold they cannot be duplicated again this season—at 35c yard.

36-inch Embroidered Batiste, at 25c yard

Caused by a special purchase, we are offering 50 pieces of 36-inch silk embroidered batistes in dainty all-over patterns—while quantity lasts 25c yd.

Second Floor, North Room.

## 18-inch and 27-inch Embroidered Net Flouncings at 50c and 95c Yard

These lace flouncings are all new and fresh—this season's late importation—and come in many different patterns, including pretty floral and conventional designs, also in those pretty hand-embroidered effects—white and ecru shades included.

If sold in the regular way they would be priced double and more—special at 50c and 95c a yard.

Embroidered Flouncings from an Exceptional Purchase at 68c Yard

These are now priced at about half what they would ordinarily bring and included are—

45-inch embroidery voile flouncings.

45-inch embroidery Irish point flouncings.

45-inch embroidery Swiss flouncings.

45-inch embroidery organdie flouncings.

In a large selection of new designs in openwork effects and many dainty patterns—all at 68c a yard.

First Floor, North Room.

## The January Sale of Undermuslins

Brings Special Values in New Nightdresses

If it is possible to out-rival our own splendid "value-events" of the past—this third week of the January Sale of Undermuslins bids fair to do so.

Today These New Nightdresses Take First Place in Fifteen Different Dainty Styles, Specially Priced

# at \$1.50 Each

The charmingly original combinations of laces, embroideries and pretty ribbons can be seen in the three nightdresses sketched above to represent all the others, all as lovely.

But only actually taking the garments in hand can fully convey to you the fine, durable quality of the materials used, the full completeness of the cut, the splendid worth of each and every one of these special nightdresses.

—Specially priced at \$1.50

Third Floor, North Room

## Front Lace Corsets

In the January Sales Are Specially Priced at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3

The corset sections have planned today to emphasize their special front lace corsets.

And those women for whose type of figure the front lace corset has proved suitable will find this their particular corset opportunity of the season.

Four Special Models Are Featured

at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3

Front Lace Corsets at \$2—

Are to be had in two models—the one in heavy, firm coutil, for the heavier figure, the other of fancy pink batiste for the slimmer figure.

Also at \$2.50—firm coutil, long skirted corsets with elastic insets.

Front Lace Corsets at \$3—

One of these corsets is sketched at the right. It is fashioned in beautiful broche, trimmed with silk embroidery, and has the elastic insets. Especially designed for the very full type of figure.

We are showing a full representation of Front Lace Corsets at prices ranging upward to \$18.

Third Floor, North Room.

Front Lace Corsets at \$2.50—

One of these corsets is sketched at the left. It is fashioned in dainty figured batiste, pink and white—especially adapted to the very slender figure.

## Blackstone Importers of Gowns and Millinery Shop

628-630 South Michigan Blvd. Adjoining Blackstone Hotel

We take great pride in our splendid showing of inimitable Blackstone styles in

## Suits, Frocks, Wraps, Blouses and Millinery

now ready and especially designed for use in

Southern and California Travel

THE DISPLAYS ARE ALSO OF GREAT INTEREST TO EARLY CHICAGO SHOPPERS

## "Danse" Frocks

50 odd frocks of all the new soft materials. Values to \$100. Final clearance price. \$15

## Final Clearance of All Highest Grade Suits

All the finest imported velvets, velours, Duvetyns cloths and broadcloths—trimmed in finest quality furs. Values to \$250. Final clearance \$35

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

## Gray Hair Goods at Special Prices

This presents an unusual opportunity to purchase gray hair goods in a variety of forms at most interestingly low prices.

Gray Natural Wavy Switches of very soft texture and good quality, 24 inches long, and in all shades.

—Specially priced, \$5.

Gray Half Transformations of the same excellent quality, soft and fine, in all shades.

—Specially priced, \$3.50.

Single Puffs of Gray Hair at 50c each

Natural Wavy Switches in browns and blondes may be chosen from an assortment offering a good variety of shades in odd lengths, 22-inch, 24-inch and 26-inch, at special prices.

The sketch shows a new coiffure especially interesting in view of the incoming modes. It is rather high, very graceful and promises to be vastly becoming.

Third Floor South Room.

## RESORTS AND HOTELS

## WINTER TO SMILING JUNE

## PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

22 Miles from Historical Charleston

JUNE TIME—ALL THE TIME

The finest winter resort in Sunny South. Ease, comfort, sunshine and flowers, in the heart of the Southern pines.

150 suites with private baths, furnished with an eye to ease and comfort. Superb 18-hole golf course, one of the best in the South. Riding, driving and gunning. Fine motor road to Charleston.

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